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CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 96 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Police Chief For India's Viceroyalty

Nation Takes Anti-War Pledge

Will Not Play Into The Hands Of Imperialists

India Refuses To Take Marching Orders From Britain

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY GATHERED IN THOUSANDS ON SUNDAY AT CHOWPATTY, TO REITERATE THEIR FIRM RESOLVE NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY IMPERIALIST WAR AND TO EXPRESS THEIR DETERMINATION TO RESIST BY NON-VIOLENT MEANS ANY ATTEMPT MADE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO EXPLOIT THE COUNTRY'S MAN-POWER AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. in pursuance of the Congress President's instructions to observe April 23, as the All-India Anti-War Day.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who presided over the gathering declared that India would not be cajoled or intimidated into participating in a war for others' benefit. He exploded the bogey of German domination by saying that Indians had enough faith in Truth and Non-violence as a weapon to defend their country.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai observed that they were meeting under circumstances of a very grave character. From hour to hour, the world lived in a state of great anxiety as to what would be the outcome of the imminent war. India could not remain indifferent to the crisis which might at any moment come upon her. Unfortunately the country at this moment was faced with a difficult situation internally but it would not be long before the issue would be settled.

It was not unlikely he said that war would be soon upon all and in the event of such a contingency, the attitude of the country had been made perfectly clear. The Congress resolution declared that the people of India would not participate in any imperialist war, that Britain might engage in, and would resist any attempt to involve the country in such a war or exploit India's manpower or natural resources for war purposes.

CHOICE IS NOT INDIA'S

From certain quarters, advice was being offered in a patronising tone that in the event of war, India should not stand low. They said that it was a war in which Powers were ranged against each other, and therefore, India had a moral duty to cast her lot in favour of Democracies. Mr. Bhulabhai asked whether India had any choice in hte matter. India was not free yet, and a war between Democracies and Fascist Powers made no difference to her.

In 1914 Mr. Baulabhai continued, India was asked to participate in the Great War which was described as a war for the liberation of subject races and for making democracy safe. Even Gandhiji depended on the integrity and honesty of those who had made solemn promises and called upon the people to help the Allies with men and money in the hope that the promises would be fulfilled.

BROKEN PLEDGES

After the 1914 War, the promises given to the country were forgotten. India had learnt a lesson and she would not rely upon any such promises made in future. She would not be cajoled or intimidated into participating in any future war or give her moral or material support to Great Britain. India would not allow a drop of blood to be shed in order to enhance the glory of Great Britain.

Mr. Bhulabhai further said that no inducement or concession would shake India, from her firm resolve to have nothing to do with any war for the benefit of others. He said that it would have been a different proposition, if India had been free. The position of India should be radically altered within a given period, before she could be asked to fight for democracy.

IT IS INDIA'S BUSINESS

There were some who asked the question, what would happen to India if Germany succeeded in a future war. Would not German rule be more ruthless in its operation?

Sjt. Bhulabhai said that those who made such a statement did not understand the implications underlying it. For such a contention implied that Great Britain and France might lose in the War. "In that case, let them care for their own preservation, instead of troubling their minds as to what will happen to India", he added.

Mr. Bhulabhai declared, "Maintaining our freedom will be our own business depending upon our own internal strength. Our faith in Truth and Non-Violence will preserve our land for us. So we cannot offer our co-operation either in moral or material sense, so long as we are kept in slavery."

Finally, he exhorted the audience to resolve solemnly to stand by the resolution of the Congress and added, "The nearer we come to War the more firm we become in our resolve that our cause is just and that the moral right is with us."

INDIA MUST RESIST WAR.

Mr. M. R. Masani referred to the bill recently introduced in the House of Lords to amend the India Act of 1935. The object of the bill, he said, was to deprive the Provincial Governments of whatever little power they enjoyed, in the event of a war emergency arising at any time. The implication was clear, that the British Government wanted to force India into the war. However India's attitude in the evtnt of war had been unequivocally expressed in the Congress resolution.

He futrher said that India should make a determined effort to risist any attempt to thrust an imperialist war on her. The Congress Ministries should resign, if the British Government tried to exploit India's man power or natural resources for war purposes and the Congress should launch the non-co-operation movement throughout the country.

NOTHING TO CHOOSE.

Referring to the statement appearing in one Anglo-Indian paper to the effect that India should side with democracies as she was opposed to Hitler and his policy, he observed that there was no difference between Mr. Chamberlain and Hitler. Hitler was pursuing the same policy of enslavement which Chamberlain maintained in respect to India.

REPLY TO BRITAIN.

Mr. Babrekar asked with what face Great Britain asked India to

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

Mahatma's Talks Futile

Virawalia Adamant: Still No Way Out Of Rajkot Impasse

RAJKOT, April 23.

Nearly five hours, continuous talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Durbar Veerawala last evening at the latter's place have failed to bring about a solution of the Rajkot impasse. The situation here remains practically the same now on the eve of Gandhiji's departure to-morrow for Calcutta, as it was on his arrival 15 days ago.

Details of last evening's interview are not yet available. But is is gathered that several proposals and counter-proposals were discussed, although no agreement seems to have been arrived at.

It appears one of Mahatma Gandhi's proposals was to allow the Thakore Saheb to have a committee of his own choice which should frame the report, and the Parishad Committee also should do the same. Thereafter, both the reports are to be placed before the Chief Justice of India for decision, in accordance with the Notification of 26th December last.

COUNTER-PROPOSAL

Another proposal from Mahatma Gandhi was to allow the Parishad Committee merely to make a minute of dissent on the report of the Thakore Saheb's Committee which should then be placed for the decision of the Chief Justice.

Both proposals seem to have been turned down by Durbar Veerawala who, on his part, seems to have suggested a referendum for the Reforms Committee. At first Gandhiji readily appreciated it. But on learning further that the referendum should be conditional in that four seats, namely, two for Muslims, one for Bhayats and one for the Depressed Classes should be reserved, Gandhiji could not agree to it, for it did not improve the situation any further.

VEERAWALA ADAMANT

Gandhi is reported to have strained every nerve to see a change of heart in Durbar Veerawala, but failed. He received a negative reply from Durbar Veerawala to all his proposals, reiterating the old stand that the Gwyer Award be acted upon.

As for the eligibility or otherwise of the six out of the seven names submitted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, they are to be submitted before the Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency.

ADVICE TO WORKERS

Mahatma Gandhi met the local workers this evening and after acquainting them with the whole situation arising out of the stubborn attitude of the State authorities, advised them never to be discouraged and be constantly non-violent. He assured them that Rajkot which had been an All-India issue, would ever be so, and he would try his best to find a solution for the problem. —United Press.

SABOTAGE THREAT

Police Precautions At Havre

HAVRE, April 23.

The authorities have received anonymous warning of possible attempts at sabotage at several vital points in the port, particularly the petroleum wharves and refineries. Consequently no unauthorised person is now allowed in the dock area, where every important point is closely guarded by the police.—Reuter.

TRENCHARD TO SUCCEED LINLITHGOW?

Tory Move To Keep 'Safe Men' At Key Posts To Safeguard Against Socialists

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 23.

According to the "Reynold's Weekly," Lord Trenchard, the ex-Police Commissioner of London, will be offered Viceroyalty of India, when Lord Linlithgow's term of office ends.

This advance arrangement is probably with a view to safeguard the claims of "men who wear old school tie," against risks of a Socialist Government.

The die-hards are out to see that the "Steel-Frame" continues to rule India, when the Chamberlain Government remains in office or not.

(Viscount Trenchard who is aged 65, entered the army at the age of 20 and served in South Africa. A pioneer in military aviation he became Commandant of the Central Flying School in 1914 and did valuable work in the war. He received in 1919 a baronetcy with a grant of £10,000, and was appointed Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Chief of the Royal Air Force (1918-28). He went to Egypt with Mr. Winston Churchill in 1921. He was appointed Marshal in 1927 and raised to the Peerage in 1930. He was appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1931 which just he held till 1935. In 1933 he issued a much discussed Report on the Police Force).

"CHRONICLE" PRAGUE CORRESPONDENT

Outwitting Gestapo, Nambiar Seeks Asylum In London

(From Our Correspondent.

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. A. C. Nambiar, the well-known Indian Journalist and the Prague correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was wanted, by the Gestapo along with four British Journalists, when Hitler entered Prague has arrived in London, after wandering through the Continent, to seek asylum.

HOW HE WAS HOUNDED OUT

Mr. A. C. Nambiar is a well-known Indian Journalist who has settled in Europe. He was the Berlin Correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" till he was forced to leave the Nazi Capital due to the Hitler Raj. Subsequently, he established himself at Prague and continued to work as the Prague Correspondent of the "Chronicle." But the dismemberment and the subsequent annexation of Czechoslovakia again unsettled him, The Gestapo would not give him peace, and he was practically hounded out of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Nambiar is the brother-in-law of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs Nambiar is in India.

GIRGAUM D. C. C. ELECTION RESULTS

The following candidates are successful. Mr. R. B. Singh tops the poll:—

A. V. Chowdhry, Baburao Krishnaji Gholap, C. V. Varad, D. R. Gharpure, G. S. Gudal, Smti. Hira H. Bhatwadekar, K. A. Rai, K. G. Latankar, M. G. Samant, N. L. Upadhyaya, N. V. Desai, N. J. Manjrekar, Dr. P. S. Nair, R. B. Singh, R. K. Kelkar, R. K. Prabhu, R. M. Desai, R. S. Padbidri, R. M. Kapadia, S. R. Wajge, S. Kalyanpurkar, S. D. Dongre, Smti. Sitabai R. Padbidri, V. M. Kande, Y. K. Khandalkar.

Wedding Of Crown Prince

4-Day Festivities At Teheran: Marble Palaces For Couple

TEHERAN, April 23.

The four-day festivities in celebration of the wedding of the Crown Prince of Iran, with Princess Fawzieh, began yesterday, and will reach their climax on Tuesday when the Shah will present the royal couple with two specially built palaces of costly marble, one of which is reserved for the bride's personal use.

Teheran is a fairy city of Egyptian and Iranian carpets. Costly tapestries decorate the buildings and at night the whole capital is brilliantly illuminated and floodlit.

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice were among the distinguished guests who attended the State banquet at the palace last night. To-day's celebrations included a display by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in the presence of the Shah and other members of the Iranian and Egyptian royal families.

To-morrow the President of the Majlis will give a tea party in the gardens of the Parliament building and a banquet will be held in the evening at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On Tuesday the Egyptian Ambassador will give a luncheon in honour of Princess Fawzieh. The Iranian Air Force will give a display followed by a military review, in which a British naval detachment will participate, and a race meeting. A State banquet will be given by Queen Nazli at the Palace at night in honour of the Shah and Queen of Iran.—Reuter's Special.

SUBHAS BOSE

Elected President Of Bengal P. C. C.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Bose was unanimously re-elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for the current year at the annual general meeting of the Committee this evening.

He was authorised by the meeting to decide upon and announce the names of members of the Executive Council and also of the office-bearers and the auditors after consultation with representative Congressmen in the B. P. C. C. within a week from this date.

Mr. Bose was also authorised to form an election tribunal in consultation with representative Congressmen.

The meeting resolved that pending the announcement of the office-bearers and personnel of the Executive Council by the President, the executive function of the B. P. C. C. be vested in the President elected to-day.—A.P.

CHAMBERLAIN ALSO FOR CONSCRIPTION

PARIS, April 23.

Sir Eric Phipps had talks with M. Daladier in the morning and with M. Bonnet in the afternoon. "Le Temps" understands that the conversation concerned "the necessity for Great Britain of introducing compulsory military service in order to be ready, if circumstances required, to reply immediately to aggression with strengthened forces".

"Le Temps" declares: Mr. Chamberlain is now convinced that the method must change, for experience shows that it is impossible to negotiate without equality and strength. For peace as for war, the powers must have strength to enforce their policy"—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO REACH CALCUTTA ON 27th

Canvassing For Gandhian Leadership

ROY'S CIRCULAR TO BENGAL CONGRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Intimation has been received here that Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Dr. Sushila Nair, Dr. Bolke, Mr. Pyarelal and Miss Miraben, will reach Calcutta on Thursday morning by the B. N. R. Bombay Mail. He will be detrained at a suburban station to avoid rush.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai, is expected to reach Calcutta from Delhi the same morning.

Arrangements are being made at Sodepur by Mr. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta and the Khadi Pratisthan workers for accommodation of Gandhiji and party.

Acharya P. C. Ray is expected to be in the Sodepur Ashram during Gandhiji's stay there.

Gandhiji is likely to leave Calcutta on Sunday night (30th April) for Brindaban in Champaran district.—United Press.

Move To Restore Gandhian Leadership

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Sjt. Kiran Sankar Roy, a prominent Congress leader of Bengal, has released for publication the following letter he has sent to Congressmen of Bengal belonging to his party:

You must have observed that the Tripuri session of the Congress has created a confusion in the minds of many Congressmen as regards the ideology and leadership of the Congress. This confusion has further been aggravated by the apparent failure of Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose coming to an understanding even up to the present moment. We are not in the know of things that are happening between them, but from the newspaper, reports, it is not difficult to surmise that the situation is not hopeful. It may even end in the resignation of Sjt. Bose from the Presidentship of the Congress.

The A.I.C.C. which is going to meet on the 28th April next will have to, in that case, give its decision on momentous issues. It may be called upon to elect a new President and the Working Committee. It may also be possible, let us hope, to arrive at a last minute compromise. In any case, we feel that our party should consider and clearly state its position with regard to the two points stated above.

GANDHIAN LEADERSHIP

We had several discussions among friend in Calcutta. We are of opinion that though we are to accept the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi in toto, we believe that non-violent mass action is the only means of attaining our goal, and consequently, Mahatma Gandhi is the only possible leader who can lead us to that goal. For the present, at least, there is neither the necessity nor the possibility of an alternative leadership. Regarding ideology, our opinion is that the present system of production and distribution of wealth is wrong. This has to be changed. But we are unable to subscribe to the various economic theories now prevalent, because we believe that India will evolve its own remedy for removing this inequity. Further, we are creating division among the fighters for independence on problems which cannot be solved until independence is achieved. For all practical purposes, therefore, we should follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi and work the programme officially laid down by the Congress. It may be necessary for us to issue a statement on the above lines signed by all of our friends. We shall be obliged if you will kindly communicate your views on the subject as early as possible, consulting all your friends of your district. The manifesto will be drafted after hearing from you. We are also thinking of holding a Conference when you and other friends will come to Calcutta at the time of the general meeting of the B.P.C.C. to consider ways and means for pushing Congress programme in the mofussil.—United Press.

Strengthening Defence Of Tanganyika

DARESSALAM, April 22.

In order to strengthen the Defence forces of Tanganyika, the Government has officially announced that it considers it advisable to increase the establishment of the sixth battalion of King's African Rifles by one new company, which will be stationed at Tanga.—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION IN BRITISH CABINET

LONDON, April 23.

The question of conscription is likely to be raised at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet will also hear Sir John Simon's Budget proposals, in which connection there is anxiety lest income-tax be increased, and sugar tobacco and tea are mentioned as possible fresh sources of revenue. —Reuter.

JEWISH STRIKE IN HAIFA

Protest Against Ban On Landing Of Immigrants

HAIFA, April 23.

A Jewish strike has been proclaimed throughout the city to protest against the authorities ordering to sea two steamers which had arrived with 400 illegal immigrants.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS

Protest demonstrations took place at Jerusalem and Telaviv.

Doctor Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Palestine, interviewed the Chief Secretary to the Government, and officially requested the appointment of a Committee to investigate the treatment of the refugees.

Another 218 immigrants who landed to the north of Telaviv and hid in orange groves have been arrested and taken to Jaffa.—Reuter.

METZE, April 23.

German mechanised troops, on April 12 were concentrated near the Frontier returned to garrisons in Westphalia, Rhineland and Wuertemberg according to re-

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Ladies and Gentlemen interested in penfriendship will please enquire particulars from Jyotindra, Maninagar, Ahmedabad—2. (11673)

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Wanted experienced dyer, bleacher for an upcountry cotton mill. Previous experience in Ahmedabad or Bombay Mills necessary. Apply Box No. 11659, "Bombay Chronicle", stating minimum salary required.

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WANTED

L.S.G.D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-5-39 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (10696)

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THE NARSINGGIRJI MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY the 9th May, 1939, at 5 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1938.

2nd To elect two of the Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th May, 1939 to 23rd May, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
DHANRAJGIR RAJA NARSINGGIRJI,
Agent.

Bombay, Dated, 10-4-1939. (70)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of four buildings for the Dawood Fazal Muslim Educational Trust.

Copies of plans, tender forms and specifications can be had from the Office of the undersigned as from the 25th instant.

Tenders will be received on or before 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 collectively for all buildings.

Messrs. ADALJA & NOORANI,
Architects & Engineers,
Mustafa Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (72)

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The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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The Tenders are returnable on 1st May 1939.

MASTER SATHE & BHUTA, F.A., A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects, 34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. (73)

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327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents to represent Bombay, Poona, Baroda, Goa, Ahmedabad, Kolhapur, Raichur. The Modern Times (The only half-anna English Weekly in India), G.T., Madras. (11668)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from bona fide residents of the Bombay Province for two Government Scholarships of the value of Rs. 60/- to 75 per mensem for research work in Technical Chemistry tenable in India. Applications are specially invited from B.Sc.'s with chemistry as their principal subject. Applications from those who are adequately grounded in chemistry physics and mathematics and who are capable of doing useful technical investigation will also be considered.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had industrial experience or who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of their scholarships. Candidates without industrial experience should not be more than 23 years of age and 24 in the case of non-brahmins. Candidates with approved industrial experience should not be more than 26 years of age.

Further particulars and the prescribed form of application can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay. Applications for scholarships must reach the Director by 24th May, 1939, at the latest.

P. B. ADVANI,
Director of Industries.
Bombay. (67)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from bona fide residents of the Bombay Province for one Government Scholarship of the value of Rs. 75 per mensem for practical training in Electrical Engineering and will be tenable in the workshops of either the G. I. P. Railway, the B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd., or the Tata Sons, Ltd. Applications will be received from candidates who are holders of the degree of B. E. (Mech.) or of B. E. (Elec.) of the Bombay University or the diploma of the V. J Technical Institute, Bombay, or of the degrees or diplomas from other colleges or institutions which provide courses equivalent to or higher than those at the institutions mentioned above.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had practical experience in workshops and who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of the scholarship. Candidates without workshop experience should not be more than 23 years of age, those with not less than two years' approved industrial or electrical experience should not be more than 26 years of age.

Further particulars e.g. payment of the premiums to the G. I. P. Railway and the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., etc., and the prescribed form of application can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for Scholarship must reach the Director by 24th May, 1939, at the latest.

P. B ADVANI,
Director of Industries.
Bombay. (68).

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE of a varied collection of Chinese vases, bowls, jars and jardinieres of many shapes and types, Pekin Cloisonne, Japanese Satsuma, carved sandalwood, bronze, including one valuable Turkish silk carpet, one rare and valuable hand woven Indian silk carpet showing design of Kutub Minar (Gold medal was awarded to its owner the late Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas in the Exhibition of Old Bombay 1911-1912), Chinese lacquered cabinets and screens, tables, old copper plaques beaten in relief showing Hindu Mythological subjects. Water colour portraits of Mogul Emperors, and similar other works of art and decoration belonging to the Owner of the Oriental Art Museum.

On Friday the 28th and Saturday the 29th April, 1939 at 3 p.m. each day at the Rooms of the undesigned, 123, Medows Street, Bombay, under instructions from H. C. Captain, Esqr., the Receiver appointed on behalf of the Central Bank of India Ltd., in Suit No. 582 of 1932.

On view two days previous to sale from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Catalogues from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DeLISLE ROAD, OPP. POLICE STATION.

Under instructions from the Manager Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1713 of 1924 (Banco Nacional Ultramarino vs. Dadamiya Khandwani), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Wednesday the 10th May, 1939 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises in one lot as under:—

No. 1.—Foras freehold fazandari land with building thereon admeasuring about 592 sq. yds. situate at DeLisle Road bearing Municipal G Ward No. 2254 (2) Old St. No. 306, New St. No. 304 and bounded on the South by the property of Savakshah Ratanji Dubash, on the North projected Road by the Lessee, on the West vacant land formerly in possession of Lessee Nanalal, now possession kept reserved, on the East by the land to be left between two chawls now under construction.

No. 2:—Foras freehold fazandari land with building thereon admeasuring about 620 sq. yds. bearing Municipal G Ward No. 2254 (2B) Old Street No. 306, New St. No. 304C, and bounded on the South by the vacant land of Cooverbai Ratanji Dubash on the North by the projected Road and land of Nanalal Kuberdas, on the West by the property No. 3 and on the East by the property No. 1 on the frontage of DeLisle Road

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Manager, Banco Nacional Ultramarino, or to the Undersigned.

SALE WILL BE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY WITH FURNITURE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. E. Papa and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Cowashah, H. L Batliwala (Receiver in the suit) Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Sunday the 21st May, 1939 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Mahableshwar on the premises.

All those pieces of Khasgi Mirasi land with Bungalow known as "Rustom Lodge" without houses on it admeasuring about 7 acres and 36 gunthas bearing Survey No. 52, the tenure being Inam, (Mahableshwar Devasthan) No. 4 Plot No. 2, together with the furniture, lying in the said Bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. R. E. Papa and Co., Hummum St. Fort or the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO

GOING PLACES

DICK POWELL
ANITA LOUISE
MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A Victorious Team!
ELEVEN WEEKS
AT
WEST-END
DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.
HUNS PICTURES'
"DEVATA"

TO-DAY TO-DAY
MOTI MAHAL THEATRES
PRESENTS:
SOHNI KUMHARAN
Produced At:
EAST INDIA STUDIOS
AT **CROWN** CINEMA
Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Sunday and Holidays at 2-15 p.m.

The BEST SHOW IN THE TOWN
New Theatres' Triumphant Talkie
"DUSHMAN"
Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI
Tenth Triumphant Week
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

GOANS, PROHIBITION AND CHRISTIANITY

"Goanus" writes:

Permit me to challenge the statement occurring in a letter you have published.

To say that Goans are for prohibition is to assert that the Goans have in a body decided to commit suicide and expose the stupid libel contained in it and which is bound to create the impression that the people of Goa are drunkards *en masse*:—

The term 'Goan' is used to refer to every inhabitant of Goa which forms part of Portuguese India and, from the last official census report it can be seen that the majority of this population not only in Goa, but in Daman and Diu as well, is formed by Hindus who as you know, do not make of liquor, the issue of *jehad* against prohibition. There are 11,148 Muslims too in this territory and it is well-known that Islam regards alcoholic intoxication as *haram*.

It is no doubt a fact that in Portuguese India unrestricted alcoholism is permitted and constitutes a substantial source of public revenue But it is impossible to hold the *people* of Goa responsible for this policy. As a matter of fact, the Goan drink addicts have committed, are committing and will continue to commit suicide in a body and the path of their salvation lies only in prohibition as even a casual study of Goan economic, social and political conditions could easily convince any sceptic

The *Examiner* of Bombay, I notice, compares the Government of Bombay with the Nazi regime! Will the Archbishop of Bombay give us the points of comparison? It may be remembered that Messrs. Munshi and Kher eulogised the Jesuits only too recently for their activities in the cause of education while the Fathers of the *Examiner* have been asking the faithful to oppose prohibition.

In Goa, the Archbishop had to issue a pastoral against compromising the sanctity of Catholic functions with drink service although I am afraid it is honoured in the breach. I have myself been regularly following the temperance propaganda carried on by Goan padres in a Concanim paper.

Christianity has nothing to do with drink. I have known protestant foreign missionaries working with amazing energy under tropical conditions without touching a drop of liquor and they set an admirable example to their followers. Nor do I find any justification in the tenets of the Canon laws for the attitude taken up by foreign missionaries who are mainly responsible for creating the impression—the recent *Examiner* leading article is an instance in this—that prohibition involves an affront to their religious 'susceptibilities.' The faithful naturally regard this as a command and echo this leadership.

We should therefore like these wine—and cigar theologians, who enforce a truly Hitlerian obedience on the masses of devout and submissive Indian Catholics, to cite us their theological authority if there is one. A clear public statement by the *Examiner* and Catholic actionists like Prof. Correia Alfonso will contribute a great deal to the elucidation of this point. I may also add that the late Mr. G. K. Chesterton who is frequently misquoted by Prof. Alfonso cannot be imagined as defending the drink evil existing under Indian conditions. I am a Chestertonian myself; and I am prepared to defend *lemaitre* against such a calumny.

BHOPAL'S GIFT TO HIS SUBJECTS

Unemployment Fund Started

BHOPAL, April 23.

The remission of revenue amounting approximately to Rs. 100,000 and the creation of an Unemployment Fund of Rs. 50,000 are announced by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal in a proclamation on the occasion of his daughter's marriage with the Nawab of Pataudi.

Fifty per cent of the Unemployment Fund will be contributed from the Privy Purse and fifty per cent from the State Treasury. A Committee with Princess Sujaiya Jah, the Heir-Apparent, as member will be appointed to formulate proposals with a view to relieving unemployment in the State and if necessary further sums will be granted.

The remission of revenue will take the form of remission of fees charged for cattle grazing in the State forests. It is explained in the proclamation that the object is to arouse interest among the State subjects in the improvement of their livestock.

If this measure proves conducive to the well-being of the State subjects, it is His Highness's intention to make the concession permanent.—A.P.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST MR. DESHMUKH

For Breaking Election Pledge

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 23.

"If pledges lose their solemnity in politics, that would be a severe blow to the Congress organisation and suicidal to it," observes a statement issued by the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee on behalf of the Control Board supervising the parliamentary activities in Maharashtra. The statement has been issued to clarify certain issues arising out of the disciplinary action taken by the Board against Mr. K. B. Deshmukh, M.L.A., for his refusal to resign the presidentship of the Ahmednagar District Local Board.

Three different members of the Ahmednagar District Local Board Congress Party, says the statement, were contesting the Presidentship of the Board and each had secured backing of a separate group in the party. With a view to do away with these groupings, Messrs. K. M. Jedhe and N. V. Gadgil of the Control Board, who were present there, negotiated with the three prospective contestants and ultimately arrived at an arrangement by which all three agreed to abide. Mr. Deshmukh pleaded, adds the statement, that it was necessary that he was elected the President of the Board for at least one day in order to secure for him a triumph over Sardar Thorat, his local adversary, who was alleged to have sworn that he would not allow Mr. Deshmukh to be the President at any rate.

It was therefore arranged that Mr. Deshmukh should be given the first chance and then by resigning his post after some time he should extend that chance to the other aspirants of the honour. The agreement, according to the statement, was signed by all concerned.

When, however, the time came for Mr. Deshmukh to tender the resignation of his post as per the agreement, the statement alleges, he refused to do so on the ground that there were several complaints against his proposed successor. Several reminders were sent to him and not a few warnings were also given. Meanwhile Mr. Deshmukh wrote to the Control Board saying that his party wanted him not to resign. Still he was being asked to resign.

After some time Mr. Deshmukh resigned the leadership of the party but did not tender the resignation of the Presidential post. The Board waited for another month and half for the resignation, but still it was not forthcoming. At long last on the 22nd of March the control board recommended the dismembership of Mr. Deshmukh for two years as penalty against this indisciplinary action and the President of the M.P.C.C. accepted it. As Mr. Deshmukh was guilty of breach of promise, the control board was required to take the disciplinary action very reluctantly, because if pledges in politics lost their values that would be suicidal to the organisation of the Congress.

Mr. Satyamurti's Tour Programme

MADRAS, April 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, who returned to Madras last evening from Delhi will leave for Calcutta on April 27 to attend the A.-I. C. C. meeting.

He will leave Calcutta on May 2 or 3 for Bombay to preside over the Indian Motion Pictures Conference to be held in Bombay between May 5 and 9.

From Bombay he will proceed to Poona where he will deliver a lecture in the spring lecture series on "Federation and India" on May 9 and 10.

Mr. Satyamurti will return to Madras on May 12 to preside over the Kumbakonam Town Political Conference on May 12.—A.P.

Madras Congress Committee

MADRAS, April 23.

A resolution for launching intensive Congress propaganda campaign in the City was passed to-day at a meeting of the Madras District Congress Committee at Congress House with Mr. S. Satyamurti, the President, in the chair. The meeting congratulated the workers of the Choolai Mills on their willingness to abide by the decision of the Premier and Labour Minister in respect of the continuous working of the mills.—A.P.

The number of plague infected villages in Benares district has fallen from 91 to 12 and the mortality has also considerably gone down, the figures for the last two weeks being 56 and 10 deaths respectively. The epidemic is well under control and is subsiding.—United Press.

LOCAL BODIES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Poona And Satara Witnesses Examined

The secretary of the Committee to examine affairs of local bodies in the mofussil writes:—

The Kale committee appointed by the Government to examine the affairs of local bodies and report thereon, visited Poona on Friday, and Saturday, and examined about 50 witnesses from local bodies from the Poona and Satara Districts. The Director of Public Health, Major A. Y. Daholkar, was also examined as one of the official witnesses.

Great interest centred around the questions of increasing of local fund cess formation of official cadre, abolition of uneconomic municipalities and formation of village Punchayats instead and qualification for members and office bearers of local bodies.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

There was a great consensus of opinion that though voters' qualification may not be raised, members should have some sort of educational qualification and the office-bearers should be able to understand at least the vernacular translation of Acts and Rules. A question as regards the amalgamation of the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities also aroused considerable interest. There seems to be a unanimity of opinion that these two bodies should no longer be separate and an enquiry into the reorganisation of Greater Poona is likely to result.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Another question of some importance was the necessity of checks on the Engineering department of the District local boards by the Chief Officers' Department. Suggestions that accountants of local bodies of about 15 years' experience should be allowed to occupy the posts of the chief officers were also made by some of the witnesses. This point, however, was controverted on the ground that an accountant does not possess the qualifications necessary for the Chief officer's post.

Evidence of several officers belonging to the local bodies was taken

The members of the Committee were entertained at a tea party by the President of the Poona City Municipality and the officers of subordinate service. Prof. Kale made suitable replies to the hosts.

SECOND
ZENANA
SHOW-TODAY
At 2 P. M.
TRIPLE ATTRACTION
IN THE
4th WEEK
WITH
GANDHIJI
IN
DELHI
MARRIAGE CELEBRATIONS OF PRINCE SHAHPOOR OF IRAN WITH PRINCESS FAUZIA OF EGYPT
AND
WADIAS'
Jungle King
THE MOST TALKED OF PICTURE IN THE TOWN
LAMINGTON
DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.

SAGAR'S
GREAT SURPRISE
TO CINE-GOERS!
HER LAST DESIRE
YAKUB, MAYA, SATISH, ADVANI SANKATHA, JYOTI
AT
MINERVA
LAMINGTON ROAD
DAILY: 4-30 7-15 & 10 P.M.
3rd Week

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

You see, John, Brown and Polson Patent Cornflour not only makes the stew taste marvellous—it also prevents it getting lumpy and sticky. The cook finds Brown & Polson easier to use, I save housekeeping money, we both like the wonderful new flavour —so everyone's happy.

Spanish Casserole

2 lb. round steak cut in good size cubes. 2 onions, sliced. 1 clove garlic, minced. 2 green peppers, shredded. 2 lb. tomatoes. 1 teaspoon salt. ½ teaspoon pepper. 1 tablespoon table syrup. 2 tablespoons Argo Oil. ½ Cup sliced stuffed olives, 2 or 3 tablespoons grape juice (optional). 2 tablespoons BROWN & POLSON PATENT CORNFLOUR.

Pour Argo Oil in frying pan. Add garlic, onion, pepper. Heat, add meat rolled in Cornflour. Pour in Syrup, tomatoes; add salt, pepper, grape juice. Transfer to casserole, cover, bake 2 hours in moderate oven, add olives, serve with mashed potato.

BROWN & POLSON Patent Cornflour
OR FLAVOURED
RAISLEY-CUSTARD
make dull food appetizing

BP.43B

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Bhavgeets 8-20 News in English 8-30 Gujarati Garbas 8-45 Songs from Sindh.

12-30 Radio Orchestra 12-35 Shamala Mazgaonker 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Master Iqbal 1-20 Duets from movies 1-30 Music 3-30 Light selection 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 Film songs 6-0 Waman Rao Sadoliker 6-15 Jaltarang and Clarionet A Drut Khayal in Hindol 6-25 Picked from Kanhopatra (Marathi song) 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Master Iqbal 8-0 Nandshanker Jayanti (Gujarati) by Mrs. Hansa Mehta 8-15 Shamala Mazagaonker 8-50 Bombay Radio Orchestra Ragmala 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Rafique Ghaznavi 9-30 News in English 9-50 Lord Chancellors of England, by B. R. Ambedkar 10-5 Waman Rao Sadoliker 10-15 Nautch music 10-25 Shamala Mazgaonker.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.42 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I 6-30 For children (Gujarati) 7-0 Rafique Ghaznavi 7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay I 7-45 Waman Rao Sadoliker 8-0 to 10-5 As in Bombay I 10-5 Evelyn Ludgate (Vocal) 10-25 George Lester: Violon-cello recital 10-35 Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte 10-50 Guitar Trio: Pipe liners 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

333.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a. m. Bande Hasan. 7-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-50 Hanuman Pershad. 8-0 Rafiqabai. 1-30 p.m. You asked for it. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Master Aziz. 6-35 Rafiqabai. 6-50 Instrumental Duet. 6-55 Bande Hasan. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Modern Democratic Institutions. 8-15 Rafiqabai. 8-30 Hamir on the Surbahar. 8-35 Bande Hasan. 8-55 Sarangi. By Ghulam Sabiri; Sorath. 9-0 Hanuman Pershad. 9-50 Haider Husain. 10-0 Religion, 3. By C. B. Young. 10-15 Hanuman Pershad. 10-30 Rafiqabai. 10-45 Bande Hasan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a. m. As in Delhi 1. and 1-30 p.m. Memories.

69.48 metres (4,930 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Hanuman Pershad. 7-30 Sarinda 7-35 Master Manohar. 7-45 Gat Khammaj on Israj. 7-50 Bande Hasan. 8-0 to 8-15 As in Delhi 1. 8-15 Master Manohar. 8-30 Rafiqabai. 8-55 Bande Hasan. 9-15 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Contrasts. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Contrasts.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a. m. and 1-30 to 2-30 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1.

7-15 to 8. As in Delhi II 8 to 11 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Variety 1-30 School Broadcast 1-50 Musical interlude 2-5 Care of books by Pulin Kumar Chatterjee 2-20 Devotion 5-0 Light songs 5-30 For countryside 6-30 Jantri Sangha 6-45 Jnanendra Prosad Goswami 7-30 Sata Basanta Goto Hole Par 7-45 Suprava Ghose 8-5 Guide to sports, 2 (Bengali) by K. Bhatacharya, B.A. 9-10 Bertram Magnoni 9-30 Law and the citizen, by R. C. Bonerjee Bar-at-Law 9-45 John Phillips.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. Announcements in Pashto. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 C. Sankaralingam Pillai: Vocal 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra Kalyani 6-0 Minnakkal Subramaniam Vocal 6-30 C. Sankaralingam Pillai: Vocal 7-0 Minnakkal Subramaniam: Vocal 7-15 Which-(Tamil) 7-30 Sri Shankaracharya (Telugu) 8-15 Shrimati C. S. Rajam: Vocal 9-20 Affair of Soul 2 Beauty A taik 9-35 Jack Hulbert: Comedian 9-45 Marjorie Malaiperuman: Pianoforte 10-5 Slavonic dance in E. Minor iorak 10-10 Coralie Taylor: Contralto 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 Bhajan 6-15 Rural finance (Telugu) 6-25 Light tunes by Sastry 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 K. V. Namperumal Iyengar: Violin.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party. 6-20 Tamancha Jan. 6-40 Sardar Husain. 6-50 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party. 7-0 For countryside. 7-45 Fear. 8-0 Surindar Singh and Jaipal Kaur. 8-15 Sardar Husain. 8-25 Tamancha Jan. 8-45 Kanan Devi 9-0 Surindar Singh and Jaipal Kaur. 9-50 The Khyber by M. A. Latif. 10-5 Tamancha Jan. 10-15 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi and party of Amritsar. 10-40 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Abdur Rahman Akhtar. 6-20 Shameen Bano. 6-40 Fisherman's song. 6-50 Bhajan and Geet. 6-57 Kumari Kalpana Goswami. 7-15 Kumar. 7-45 Abdur Rahman Akhtar. 8-0 Designing a village in Hindustani by Hon. Dr. K.N. Katju. 8-15 Records. 8-35 Next week's programmes. 8-45 Kumari Kalpana Goswami. 9-0 Shameen Bano. 9-15 Kumari Kalpana Goswami. 10-0 Song from feature. 10-10 Abdur Rahman Akhtar. 10-25 Shameen Bano. 10-45 Close down.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. In town tonight. 8-0 St. George's Day Programme. 9-0 Crazy quilt. 9-30 News. 9-45 American commentary. 10-0 Recital by May Huxley (Soprano), and Tom Kinniburgh (Bass). 10-25 Sports News and market notes.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Forty-Six Candidates For Election

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The election of 25 members to the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee was held at the Congress House to-day. Forty-six candidates were in the field, six having withdrawn. Polling which commenced at 8 a.m. was not brisk till about 10 a.m. The total number of votes polled up to 6 p.m. were 3,269 out of a total of 13,065.

The following were the 46 candidates who contested the election:—

Messrs A. V. Chaudhari, A. D. Narde, B. K. Gholap, B. L. Sathe, Batuk Desai, C. V. Varad, C. K. Athalye, D. P. Tripathi, D. R. Gharpure, G. V. Apte, G. S. Gudal, H. Zaver Gilani, Mrs. Hira H. Bhatwadekar, J. G. Vichare, Kanthappa A. Rai, K. G. Latankar, Kikubhai N. Desai, M. M. Gandhi, M. D. Kalthankar, M. G. Samant, M. G. Desai M. D. Dandekar, N. L. Upadhyaya, Nanubhai V. Desai, N. J. Manjrekar, N. B. Punthaki, P. S. Nair, R. D. Barve, Raj Bahadur Singh, R. K. Prabhu, R. M. Desai, R. S. Padbidri, R. B. Sharma, R. M. Kapadia, Mrs. Rukmany R. Parekh, R. N. Bapasola, S. R. Wajge, Shankerrao Kalyanpurkar, Shanti Prasad, S. D. Dongre, Mrs. Sitabai Ramrao Padbidri. V. M. Kande, V. N. Patankar, V. R. Sawant, and Y. K. Khadilkar.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 35	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA

CALCUTTA, April 23.

His Excellency M. Louis Bonvin, Governor of French India, arrived here this afternoon from Paris by an Air France 'plane.

M. Bonvin was received at Dum Dum Aerodrome by M. Dubois Consul-General for France in Calcutta, Madame Dubois, M. Menard, Administrator of Chandernagore, and Madame Menard, M. Vuillaume, Chief of the Cabinet of the Governor at Pondicherry and Dr. Andre of Chandernagore and Madame Andre.

After reception at Dum Dum, His Excellency drove straight to Chandernagore where he will spend the night. He will leave for Pondichery by the Madras mail to-morrow afternoon.

M. Bonvin had gone to Paris last month to attend a meeting of Colonial Governors of France convened by the French Colonial Secretary.—A.P.

Women's Hockey

HAYES CUP COMPETITION

Proctor Ladies Qualify For Final

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The second semi-final game in the Hayes Cup Hockey Competition resulted in a 2 goals to nil victory for Proctor Ladies, the losers being Bombay City "B". Despite the score the game was fairly level and the Proctor Ladies were often called upon to defend. They had a fine right-back in Mr. M. Rooke and a really able pivot in Miss L. Thomas. Miss Thomas beside doing her duty as centre-half always fell back and put in good service when raids spelt danger. The winners also had a clever right wing in Mrs. S. Newlands. She shot her teams two goals. On the losing side Miss P. Sethna worked hard in the left-back position, Miss J. Gellard proved a fast right-wing and Miss A. Sethna a really useful centre half-back.

THE GAME

City 'B' ran down from the initial bully-off. Play was immediately transferred. In the sixth minutes a shot corner was wasted by the Proctor Ladies. Shortly after Miss D. Roland, the Proctor left-wing sounded the boards, the referee held her offside. The ball remained in the City area, eventually Mrs. S. Newlands scored, Miss H. Mehta misjudging a ground shot. Bombay City exerted themselves and often troubled the Proctor defence, a couple of efforts going wide. The closing stages of the half saw the exchanges about level. Sides changed ends with no change in the score.

The second half started midst excitement and Bombay City were dangerous. Miss L. Thomas saved her side twice. Proctor was then seen in the opposite area, a short corner bearing no fruit. A series of raids by both sides marked the closing 20 minutes. Proctor Ladies benefited during one of these break aways, Mrs. S. Newlands netting a nice goal five minutes from the close. Bombay City were undaunted and tried hard to reduce the margin of their opponents to no avail.

RESULT:

PROCTOR LADIES 2 goals.
BOMBAY CITY "B" nil.

THE TEAMS:—

Proctor Ladies:—Miss M. Marrett; Mrs. M. Rooke and Miss I. Miskieth; Miss. B. Royal, Miss L. Thomas and Miss K. Binks; Miss M. Thumford, Mrs. S. Newlands, Miss T. Grant, Miss D. Roland and Miss F. Rivette.

Bombay City "B":—Miss H. Mehta; Miss D. Farell and Miss P. Sethna; Miss M. Tucker, Miss A. Sethna and Miss M. D'Souza; Miss J. Gellard, Mrs. F. Fybus, Miss D. Webber, Miss S. Clark and Miss R. Solway.

COMING MATCHES

Saturday, April 29:—Hard-Lines Cup, Vincent Club v. Bombay City "B", 5-30 p.m. St. Xavier's Stadium.

Sunday, April 30:—Final, Bombay City "A" v. Proctor Ladies, 5-15 p.m., St. Xavier's Stadium. Mrs. Leelavati Munshi has kindly consented to preside on Sunday and present the Trophies.

Great Recovery By Khatau Sports

Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament: G. I. P. Win Easily

Two more matches were played in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament on Sunday evening, the first between Parel Sporting and Khatau Sports ending in a three goal draw while the second resulted in a easy victory for the G. I. P. Rly.

KHATAU RALLY

With a deficit of three goals, the Khatau Sports rallied strongly in the second half to draw level and earn a replay. The Parel Sporting Club included several Manchester Mills players and scored three goals in the initial half without any reply from the Millmen. On resumption, however, the Khatau Sports improved greatly and drew level through sheer determination. Extra time was played but to no purpose.

In the second match the G.I.P. Rly. had only nine players but despite this handicap managed to emerge victorious by four goals to one. Only Smithers and Ismail from the full Railway side played. Tellis and Latif were notable absentees. The teams were level at half time with a goal each.

On changing ends, the Railway scored three goals and won by four goals to one and earned the right to meet Young Sports in the next round.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 p.m.—District Police v. Kalyan Rovers.

5-30 p.m.—Customs Casuals v. Santa Cruz Rangers.

PARSI CYCLISTS TOURNAMENT FINAL DRAWN

The Parsi Cyclists Hockey Tournament final was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana (Holders) and the Secunderabad Rovers and resulted in a goalless draw despite extra time.

The Secunderabad Rovers were a shade better than the local team but poor finishing robbed them of victory.

The replay is fixed for 4 p.m on the same ground.

Donations For Poona Congress House

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 23.

Messrs. Lalchand Hirachand of Bombay and Dharwade of Poona have donated Rs. 250 and Rs. 51 respectively towards the construction costs of the Poona Congress House, now in the making.

NANA UNDKULE AUCTION BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

The Tournament is open to all and will commence on 29th instant. The entries close on 26th instant. The competitors wishing to take part in the above Tournament may register their names with the entrance fee of Re. 1 (one only) to the Secretary, C/o Koli Yuvak Sangh, Mandvi Kollwada, Bombay, No. 9, at any time or to R. L. Thanekar, Esq., C/o Bombay Telephone Co. Depot, 52-54, Mint Road, Bombay, near G.P.O. between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

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Precious lives—mother and baby—everything must be done to protect them. Above all be careful what antiseptic you use. 'Dettol,' the new modern antiseptic, is perfectly safe at childbirth. Many maternity hospitals use it. Take no risks—get 'Dettol.' Ask your doctor or nurse—they use it.

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TRADE MARK
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

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First Gala Evening in Bombay!

Opening OF THE

INDIAN MOTION-PICTURE SILVER JUBILEE

EXHIBITION

Location: MARINE DRIVE

Organised by
THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS
BY

H. E. SIR ROGER LUMLEY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

On FRIDAY, the 28th April at 6-30 p. m.

NOTE
A FEW STALLS are yet vacant for IMMEDIATE occupation

REMEMBER—

The Film-Congress Exhibition will MARK A REVOLUTION In the History of Exhibitions in India

Every Item in the Exhibition is a Novel, Rare ATTRACTION!
And there are MANY such Attractions!

You LIKE Films—
You Like the Film STARS MORE—
BUT
You Will Like the Film Exhibition MOST

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The supporters of the Anti-Prohibition drive, having neither economic nor social grounds to base their arguments, are trying to lend a communal colour to the scheme of Prohibition. These critics have gone to the extent of saying that the Congress Government is bent upon exterminating the Parsi community by introducing Prohibition. Will the critics explain what the Congress Government is going to gain by exterminating the Parsi Community? On the contrary the Congress Government has promised to help those who would be thrown out of employment on account of the scheme of Prohibition with all the resources at its command.

That much with regard to the question of unemployment. As regards capital which has been invested by the Parsi community in the liquor trade, it is not destroyed in either economic or ordinary sense of the term. On the other hand, the same capital may be directed in better channels such as Textile and other industries thus bringing prosperity to the province in which the Parsi community has and will continue to have a predominant share.

Once prohibition is an accomplished fact, it goes without saying that the standard of living of the community as a whole will rise. In that case trade, commerce and industries will flourish. Here is a chance for the capital which was invested in liquor trade, to be invested in other undertakings with better profits. I am sure the Parsi community with its glorious traditions will catch hold of this first opportunity of investing its capital in a more profitable direction and give up the hopeless task of fighting against something good and glorious.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. VARTIKAR.

Dadar.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In times of storm and stress, when the need to see clearly is the greatest, one is apt to find self-interest and prejudice clouding the issues. When worked-up emotionalism magnifies the opposition, one feels the itch, albeit somewhat diffidently, to attempt to show the reverse of the medal,—of course only to those who will not wilfully shut their eyes, to it, and to do it in a paper, that on all important questions, affecting either the community or the country at large, has always in fairness, left its columns open for all points of view.

In the first place, what is lost sight of is the fact that in adopting Prohibition, the Congress Government has done nothing more nor less than implement a part of the Congress election manifesto and a pledge given by the Congress more than 18 years ago. If some, then came to scoff, need they not now remain to pray? The measure also finds favour with labour leaders, bitter opponents of the Congress policy in many other respects, and social welfare associations in the city (of the genuine variety and not of the staff that the 101 communal associations are made, that long claim to social service).

The only persons, who could be said to be really affected, will be a certain number of liquor shop owners, whose sole means of livelihood is their liquor business. As against these, there are others, who have made pots of money out of this trade and can well be looked upon to help those genuinely affected by prohibition. It is common knowledge that in all countries, no great measure of public reform is possible without some sacrifice or suffering and rather than raise a hue and cry against it, those affected should manfully face it in the larger interests of the country.

If there will be some genuine unemployment, (which the Government has promised to look into) on the other hand, there will be quite a good many poor and middle class Parsi homes albeit not so vocal, like thousands of such homes in the other communities, where wives, mothers and children will bless the measure as putting a stop to the squandering by the males of the slender, monthly resources.

It is very regrettable that religion should have been dragged into this controversy. Even if liquor is allowed for religious purposes, there can be no question of a general licence to the community either to continue the use of alcohol as hitherto or to sell it to others within the community or outside it. The cloak of religion has obviously been adopted as obstructive tactics to the advent of beneficial measure and such use of religion is likely to be characterised as scandalous.

It is indeed a disgrace to the fair name of the Parsi community to suggest, as has been done in some quarters, that the advent of prohibition will mean the downfall of the community. One must emphatically repudiate such a suggestion. The Parsi community is a great and resourceful community and has been enterprising in all directions and none of these traits can be laid at the door of a harmful trade that a few of its members so long carried on. A community's greatness cannot depend on itself drinking or making others drink intoxicants. No community in the world has made such a suggestion and it least behoves the Parsi community to do so.

It is quite possible that the big landlords in the community and their satellites, are making a cat's paw of the community to carry on unseemly agitation against prohibition in order to escape the levy of the tax on immovable properties, which greatly affects these landlords. Regarding the levy of this tax, one may say, *en passant*, that charity buildings and buildings the net rents whereof are wholly devoted to charity, should have been exempted and instead a larger percentage of tax should have been levied on every landlord, who, if he owned one building the same fetched a monthly rent of over Rs. 1,500 and if he owned more than one building, the total monthly rent fetched was over Rs. 1,500.

One reads with considerable amusement the threat of *Satyagraha* against prohibition held out by some individuals in the community and broadcasted in the reactionary communal press, which was hitherto against *Satyagraha*. Possibly this threat-holders and their broadcasters do not realise that this threat is the greatest vindication by the critics themselves of the entire Congress policy since it first launched the *Satyagraha* campaign. One only regrets that a threat has been held out by members of an advanced community to prostitute such a noble weapon of fighting for such a bad end, as drinking undoubtedly is.

One may only finally appeal to the liquor traders, whose capital, hitherto employed in this trade will now be freed, to harness their resources for establishment in concord and mutual co-operation of new industries and enterprises, thus also incidentally relieving unemployment, to the greater glory of the community and the lasting benefits of the motherland as well as the community.—Yours, etc.,

M. J. G.

"A Letter To Dr. Schacht"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is difficult to understand what exactly is the basis of Mr. A. C. Sen's softness for Dr. Schacht—hatred of Britain or love of Germany? But his theory that "in our present plight we cannot afford to make any nation our enemy" is positively muddled and no sane man can subscribe to it.

As a matter of fact, the position is quite the reverse, for so long as India is not strong enough to defy any aggressor on the face of the earth, every aggressive or Imperialist nation is our potential enemy and hence "in our present plight" we cannot afford to look upon *any* Imperialist nation as our friend.

While, therefore, we must strive our very best to throw off our present helpless dependence upon England by building up our own Army, Navy and Air Force, we cannot let our indignation and sense of injustice at Britain's treatment of India run away with our discretion to the extent of inducing us to look upon Britain's enemies as our friends or even to condone the misdeeds of Germany, Italy or Japan on the plea that they are no worse than those of Britain or France.

One thing more. We do not blame Germany "for shaking off her dependence and injustice" but for trying to impose them upon others, for if dependence and injustice are bad, they are bad for all including Czechs and Jews, not merely for the Germans.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY.

Bombay Matric Urdu Passage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of the Urdu passage set for translation into English in the General English paper at the matric examination this year. May I venture to request you to ask a practised translator in your staff to translate it into tolerable English within say, about half an hour, a period which may be reasonably supposed to be assigned to this work according to the marks given to it viz, 16 out of 100 for a paper of three hours.

The University authorities have been kind enough to accord favourable consideration to the complaint about the undue stiffness of the Algebra paper. May I appeal to them to treat this matter also with equal leniency? —Yours, etc

A. N.

Bombay.

Indians In South Africa

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through the medium of your esteemed columns, I would like to make a fervent appeal to the whole of India concerning the atrocious conditions under which the South African Indians are labouring to-day. For years past, we Indians in the Union has fought hard for our rights, but our social economic, political and every other conceivable position has deteriorated gradually. We are regarded as helots despite our persistent and gross efforts for the amelioration of our various conditions.

Just ponder over the appalling historical facts concerning the treatment given to the Indians in the early days—deportations, imprisonments, arrests, persecutions, cruelties, all brutal in their nature. Even to-day we are sitting on the top of a volcano in a highly ominous situation with the gradual racial eruption snatching our very rights in the twinkling of an eye. In some places we are not allowed in the street-cars, in the dining-saloons of trains, and we are under restrictions in swimming baths and public parks, cinemas and theatres and Hotels.

At this very moment we Indians are confronting a grave situation. The present Bills of residential segregation and land occupation are the beginnings of this year's insults, adding to the already existing discriminating legislations, all with the deliberate purpose of threatening all of our rights in the Union. This servitude clause requiring 75 per cent vote for its introduction against the non-Europeans will soon be passed if immediate action is not taken. It is gratifying to note that this Bill is steadfastly and unflinchingly opposed by prominent Indians. Swami Bhavani Dayal, a noted South African and a friend of the Indian community has already arrived in India as the sole representative of the South African Indian community, entrusted with the responsibility of reporting to the Government and the people of India concerning our precarious situation. I had lengthy conversations with him concerning the present critical moment during our voyage to Bombay some three weeks ago. He is energetic and public-spirited and delivered brilliant speeches along the East Coast of Africa. His urgent appeal to the Government of India for a deputation to be sent to the Union should be effected immediately.

The racial taint from South Africa must go and in this, we ask India to come to our rescue and assist us in any manner they think best to ameliorate our degraded position.—Yours, etc.,

ADAM HAJEE OSMAN.

Hindi Paper At Matriculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Hindi passage for translation into English in this year's Matric paper is full of Gujarati or Marathi words, bad idioms and wrong punctuation.

The paper-setter makes, among others, the following glaring mistakes: 'suveer', 'rangshala', 'naslen', 'jeb-katron! Honestly, he does not know Hindi.

The Hindi 'purna-viram' is unknown to this gentleman.

The whole passage is a specimen of bad Hindi worse than bazar Hindustani.—Yours, etc.

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Bombay.

Literacy Campaign

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was really disappointing that while all the provinces of India were doing their best to spread literacy among the masses, Bombay Presidency was sadly behind.

To my mind, the University can do a lot to help the movement without incurring much extra cost. For instance, it can adopt the scheme under which a short course of training in mass literacy and village welfare work would be given to each student on his first admission to the University according to a well-planned syllabus and it should be made a condition precedent to his passing the intermediate and degree examinations that he should furnish satisfactory evidence of his having actually delivered a fix number of lectures on village-welfare work in the villages of Bombay Province and of having imparted the knowledge of three 'R's' to a certain number of illiterate adults during the vacation periods.

The scheme, if adopted, will not only help the spread of adult education and impart better living condition in the villages of the Bombay Province but will also make our youngmen "village minded" and more practical in their outlook.—Yours, etc.

VASANT MEHTA.

Vadia, (Kathiawar).

The Ten-Year Plan

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir— I think your article in the "Chronicle" about President Roosevelt's gesture is an able study of circumstances. The chief points omitted by Mr. Roosevelt are the already "Protected" States and the guarantee by the "Hitler and Mussolini Assurances Corporation."

But these difficulties could and should be surmounted by reformation of the League of Nations. President Wilson had the idea of forming a League, and another President should stabilize it by taking the active support of France, U.S.S.R., Great Britain, etc.

Such a powerful League can easily enforce the Ten-Year plan of President Roosevelt. The League should take back all the territorial acquisitions of the two Dictators and govern them by mandates. If Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini keep their work of giving up all economic and political aggression, their territories outside their nations should be handed back to them or to the rightful owners according to an impartial plebiscite.

The Duce and the Fuehrer claim that they took over certain small states only because the internal rule of those states was bordering on a civil war, and that the majority of people in those states favoured a union with the two totalitarian nations. The truth of these claims shall be seen at the end of the proposed ten years. If the two autocrats fulfil their promise to maintain the political and economic integrity of the small nations, they have a fair chance of regaining their territories in Europe and abroad.

The powers should not be against the proposal I have laid down. If U.S.A., England, France etc., are really seeking peace and minority rights, they should collaborate with the Soviet in strengthening the League of Nations. On the other hand, if the Dictators want to justify their claims and maintain their prestige they should agree to the Ten-Year plan.

Such a course alone would solidify President Roosevelt's Peace words embodied in the Ten-Year Plan.—Yours, etc.

DR. DAWSON.

State And Religions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The example of the British Constitution has a great subconscious effect in the trend of political reforms in India. May I seek the hospitality of your columns to state that the British Constitution, in spite of what face may be set upon it from time to time by various interests, is 'de facto' a religious monarchy? In point of the quantity of headship it is monarchy, in point of the quality of ideology it is a religious State. Neither monarchy nor religion excludes reference to public opinion or effort for public good. But they distinctively serve to discourage frequent revolts in the State and increasing schisms in the society. One is inclined to think that all the virtues, strength and safeguards of the British Constitution spring mainly from this speciality. The presentation of this face of truth by a paper of your eminence would serve for a better guidance in the problem of Indian States in India. Mere democracy with materialistic basis has been the bain of Asiatic countries as in China.—Yours, etc.

J. B. DURKAL.

Surat April, 15.

Hindu Divorce Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Lala's Hindu Divorce Bill is now before the Bombay Assembly to enable a husband and a wife to obtain divorce under certain circumstances. The Hindus already possess a sort of divorce prevailing amongst the lower classes but the higher and educated classes have hitherto done without one. In Mr. Lala's opinion the Hindus need no longer lag behind Christians, Parsis and Musalmans in so far as the law of divorce is concerned.

While a 'modern' Hindu is trying to ape the West as regards externals and not essentials of western civilization, the public in Great Britain and Europe long for (1) the indissoluble form of marriage and (2) the cremation system peculiar to the Hindus. The Imperial Ecclesiastical Conference in Great Britain has from 1909 onwards passed resolutions favouring the introduction of indissoluble form of marriage and cremation of the dead obtaining amongst the Hindus on the ground that the very absence of divorce compels the married couple to ignore the shortcomings of each other and learn to live in peace and concord without putting any premium on human impulses and on the passing phase of incompatibility of temperament and that cremation helps sanitation more than the Burial system has done.—Yours, etc.

P. S. DATAR.

Bombay.

Indian Culture And Poland

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Wiadomosci Literackie" the leading Polish literary weekly, has decided to make an ambitious attempt of presenting to its readers a picture of contemporary Indian Culture. In my capacity of the Editor of this special number I have to state that our aim was to make India speak for herself. The record of "Wiadomosci Literackie" shows that special numbers about Russia, Lithuania, and Japan have been published on similar lines. The Indian publicity manager of the intended special number published a folder explaining details about the publication which contained the list of authors approached for contributions as well as personalities to be approached for messages. It seems that this list has created some misunderstanding as to the real purpose of the intended publication, which is the more regrettable since the policy of "Wiadomosci Literackie" has always been to give the reading public, among which can be found the cultural elite of Poland, an unbiased and independent approach to all problems of contemporary life.

The following is the list of manuscripts received and contributions promised.

Comparative Study of Religions in India. Sophia Wadia.

Hindu Philosophy in its Modern Aspect. R. P. Malkani.

Comparison Between Indian Philosophy and European Philosophy. P. T. Raju.

Hindu Sculpture. By O. C. Ganguli, Editor "Rupam".

Indian Painting. By Bindoe Bihari Mukerji. (Shantiniketan).

Music. Melody and Song. Dilip Kumar Roy.

Indian Music. C. Subramanya Aiyyar.

Mahatma Gandhi. Social Worker and Social Philosopher. D. C. Sharma.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and His Influence in the Cultural Rennaissance of India. By Lila Ray.

Modern Indian Literature By Amiya Chakravarti.

Progressive Tendencies in the Literature of Indian Languages. Mulk Raj Anand.

Our Educational Ideals. Kaka Kalelkar.

Problem of Races and Classes in India. Sarat Chandra Roy. Editor "Man in India" Ranchi.

Muslim Influence in Indian Culture. By A. A. A. Fazie.

Philology and Indian Languages. Suniti Kumar Chatterji.

Indian and the West. Benoy Kumar Sarkar.

Rivival of Dance Art in India. Uday Shankar.

Modern Aspects of Indian History. Saletore. Dr. B.

Studying Indian History. Father Heras.

Indian Woman. Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit.

Christianity in India. C. F. Andrews.

Indian Theatre. Contemporary Aspect. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya.

Dr. Bose and His Researches. M. H. Bose.

Aesthetics in India. Diwan Bahadur. K. S. Ramaswamy Sashtri.

Marriage and Social Outlook of the Hindus. Babu Bhagwandas.

Indian Folk Songs. Devendra Satyarthi.

Cultural and Historical Position and Problems of Modern India. Herman Goetz.

Sri Aurobindo. Nalinikant Gupta.

Gandhian Economics. Manu Subedar.

Indian Economic Life. N. S. Subha Rao. Mysore University.

Aspects of Indian Civilization. Radhakumud Mukerji.

Hindu Doctrine of Mans Last End. Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

Gesture Language in Indian Life and Art. K. B. Iyer.

Machinery Alarmed. Maurice Freedman.

Constitution of Aundh. Sri Balasaheb of Aundh.

Suryanamaskar. H. H. the Raja of Aundh.

Parsi Community in India. R. P. Masani.

Sense of Humour in India. S. V. Vijayaraghavachariar.

Harijana Movement. N. R. Malkani.

Broadcasting in India. Victor Paranjoti.

Himalayas. Nicholas Roerich.

Western Coast. H. Godiwala.

Child in India. Gijubhai.

Hindu Social Organisations. P. H. Walawalkar.

Hindu View of War. Vasudev Murti.

Fundamentals of Aryan Culture. Hon. Mr. Munshi.

You will please find place for this in your paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.

A. JANTA.

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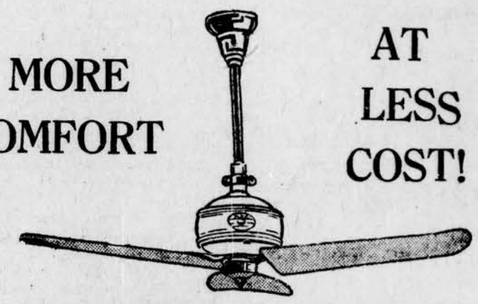

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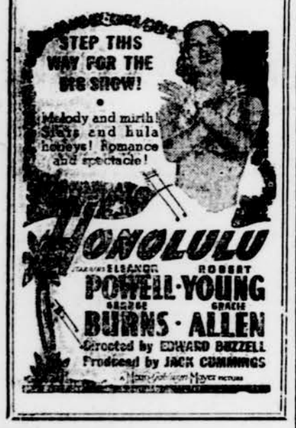

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Featuring:
CHHAYA DEVI

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 5, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 3, 1358
Parsi: Avan 21, 1308
Hightide: 2-26 15-27
Lowtide: 8-30 21-32
Sunrise: 6h 16m
Sunset: 6h 59m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, April 25.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 15th April 1939 was 304; of these 196 were males and 108 females."

TRIPURI CONGRESS VIEW AT PATHE

Under the auspices of the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co. Ltd. a preview of Tripuri Congress Film will be held at Pathe Cinema to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN

An urgent meeting of all the volunteers who have enrolled from the F and G wards for the Literacy Campaign will be held in Damodar Thackersey Hall, to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) sharp to transact an important business.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

Under the auspices of the above, Mr. K. S. Gupta M. L. A., (Central) will deliver a public lecture at the Mahasabha premises "Kunwar King" First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Monday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on "Andhras and what next".

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI HIND SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in Hind Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

The 16th annual general meeting of the society will be held to-day (Monday) at the secretariat (first floor) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. R. P. Masani will preside, and address will be delivered by Mr. M. J. Antia, Principal Sydenham College of Commerce and Economies.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the public meeting held under the auspices of Santa Cruz Tenants Association on 9-4-39, a suburban Railway Grievances Committee has been formed with powers to coopt enthusiastic representatives from each suburb on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line. At the last meeting of the Committee held on 16th inst. a Legal Action Committee with Messrs. Shastri (solicitor), Maniprasad Chhya (advocate) and Nanalal D. Vakhari (advocate) was appointed which is looking into the legal aspect of the grievances and will take proper action to get remedied through Court of Law.

Representatives of various suburbs are requested to organise meetings in their respective suburbs and send resolutions to the Railway authorities and appoint influential sub-committees in their suburbs to co-operate with the above committee. All communication in this matter may be addressed to Hon. Secretaries, Suburban Railway Grievances Committee, C/o Tenants Association, Podar Blocks, Santa Cruz, B B & C. I. Railway.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Going Places". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Ride A Crooked Mile". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara". Daily at 4-15 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Honolulu". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
NOVELTY—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
NEW EMPIRE—"Made for Each Other," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Booloo" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Keep Smiling" To-day only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SILVER TALKIE—"Heel Saval" Daily at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

As the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1939-40 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarship Advisory Board about the 15th of June 1939 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (all subsections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the Honorary Secretary on or before 15th June 1939. Poor and deserving female students of the said community studying in Vernacular or English Schools or Colleges, or taking up training in Nursing etc. are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same.

The present Dabholkar Scholars if they need further help should make fresh applications to Mr. B. P. Gothoskar, Honorary Secretary Dabholkar Scholarship Advisory Board. Chawpati Road, Bombay 7.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

An informal Meeting of Representatives of different Societies interested in Social Work will be held at the Town Hall (B.P.W.C., Office) to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m., "consider the Social Bills before the Bombay Legislative Assembly".

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi M. L. A., and Mr. Bhogilal Lala, M. L. A., will also be present.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATIONA BOMBAY

"Mrs. Hansa Mehta will declare open the "Charka Class" organised by the Ladies Section of the S. I. Association to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Association Jawn.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, Mr. G. D. Kulkarni will give a public lecture on "The Way to Peace anr Prosperity" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Adult Education Association Hall, Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort. A programme of questions and answers will follow.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Lady Marjorie Erskine, Major G. H. Cole and Captain E. T. R. Jenyns arrived at Government House Bombay and left the same afternoon.

Crowd Invades Field

REFEREE FORCED TO ABANDON MATCH

Riotous Scenes Mark Conclusion Of Nadkarni Final

Riotous scenes—reminiscent of the ugliest phases of sport—brought Sunday evening's final between the respective first strings of the Young Goans S. C. (the holders) and the South Kanara S. A.—in the Nadkarni Football Tournament to an unexpectedly abrupt conclusion.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

Just three minutes before the final whistle was to be sounded, the Goans—who had already turned up their thousands of supporters to a dangerously high pitch of enthusiasm by having established a one-goal lead over their opponents, went further ahead as the result of a concerted effort by their quintette culminating in Caesar their brilliant left-inner, beating Karkera with a well-timed corner shot. This was the occasion for an uproar in the Goans' camp and a large section of their followers—representing a considerable part of the record crowd of over 15,000 persons that thronged the Cooperage ground last evening—possibly under the impression that the final whistle had been blown—invaded the field in determined style having had no difficulty in overpowering the inadequate police force that had been called out to control them.

MATCH ABANDONED

Attempts to send them back only added fuel to the fire, and with rival supporters of the opposite camp soon beginning to demonstrate on the Kanarese behalf a free fight was the inevitable result. In the course of things the referee had no alternative but to abandon the match, and in view of the unpleasant discussions that subsequently followed it must here be stated that he was quite within his rights in doing so—according to a ruling of the Football Association (London) which runs thus: "Referees have discretionary powers to stop the game for any infringement of the Laws and to suspend or terminate the game whenever, by reason of the elements, interference by spectators, or other cause he deems such stoppage as necessary...." (Law 5c. F.A.'s Referees Chart).

INADEQUATE POLICE FORCE

In fairness to the Goans—who have been baulked of the Trophy, which on the day's play they certainly deserved—it must however be remarked that they surfered mainly because of the hopelessly inadequate police arrangements. To think of a dozen constables being able to take charge of 15,000 persons in the delirious grips of 'hero-worship fever' is the height of optimism! When this was brought to the notice of the Managing Committee of the Tournament the members simply wagged their heads in traditional 'committee style' and said with one accord. "We never expected such a crowd—we were taken by surprise". As the gates had been closed over half an hour before the match was due to start—and as a definite section of the huge crowd was already beginning to take more than an active interest in the proceedings it is inconceivable why a larger police force should not have been summoned on the spur of the moment. 'Jitters' is the disease and a Wembley final is the cure for it!

COMMITTEE MEMBER'S VERSION

The contention of one of the members of the Managing Committee of the W.I.F.A. that according to the 'Rules' a Club is responsible for the good behaviour of its supporters is on the face of it untenable. To the best of my knowledge such an obviously 'one-sided' rule doesn't exist anywhere, and even if any local association has gone out of its way in framing it they should lose no time in throwing it overboard—before they become the laughing stock of international sporting circles! And then—it's no use shouting rules and regulations down players' ears when the whole thing itself starts in a lob-sided disorderly manner.

REPLAY?

Of course the Goans are a sporting lot and it would not be too much to expect of them to vindicate the glorious traditions of their Club by accepting the Committee's decision to have a replay in a 'sporting' spirit. Barring these unfortunate incidents—which had become almost a regular feature of the present tournament the game itself was one of the most exhilarating exhibitions of soccer ever witnessed by a Cooperage crowd. And even though the Goans—were on top for fifty of the sixty minutes of actual play—being definitely three classes above their opponents the latter put up a heroic fight, their custodian Karkera giving one of the finest displays of goal-keeping ever seen in Bombay. As a result the crowd was throughout on tenterhooks—and if the Kanarese ultimately found themselves outclassed—it was only—as they will be the first to admit—to a more polished side.

HOLDERS ON TOP

The holders meant business right from the initial kick-off—and after John had sent a first-timer over the cross-bar, Telang soon put Almeida in possession, and the latter outpacing Salian sent in a stinging long-range ground shot only to see it smothered in fine style by Karkera, who had to go on his knees in doing so. But the Goans' spearhead was not to be denied and by some clever dribbling soon worked his wingers up to advantageous positions in the danger zone—and after Anchan had bungled—Martin tapped the ball on to Almeida for the latter to dash in and take the Kanarese custodian by surprise with a well-timed shot into the far corner of the net. (1—0).

A 'MAGINOT LINE'

South Kanara now returned to the attack in a determined fashion—and were soon awarded a free kick just outside the ring—but Salian shot wide. The Goanese goal however continued to have an anxious time for the next few minutes but Becket and Alvares who along with Telang formed a Maginot Line in the holders' defence were quite up to the occasion and broke up their opponents' attacks before they had time to materialise.

BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING

Alvares clearing with a hefty kick saw the ball redirected by Telang on to Almeida and the latter soon had his quintette on the run. Caesar and John often spelling danger. But Karkera was in a truly inspired mood and frustrated effort after effort—with the result that the teams changed over without there being any further addition to the score. In the latter half the Kanarese played like a beaten side—the pace set by their opponents being obviously too fast for their slower footed players. The holders however continued to play in their usual neat and scientific manner—and after Karkera had saved two stinging first-timers from Telang and Martin respectively Caesar put his side further ahead with a well-timed corner shot off a flag pass from James. At this stage the crowd invaded the field and made further play impossible.

Result:—
Match Abandoned.
The Teams Were:—
YOUNG GOANS S. C. "A". Paul, Becket and Alvares, Lewis, Telang and Pinto, James, Martin, Almeida, Caesar and John.
SOUTH KANARA S. A. "A": Karkera, Mendon and Anchan, V. Narayan, Saliam and Kanchan, Bangera, Prabhakar, Suvarna, Puthran and Kookra.
Referee: A. Haworth.

Women's Role In Literacy Drive

Value Of Discipline Emphasised At Prize Distribution Ceremony Of Mandvi English School

The school day celebration and Prize Distribution ceremony of the Mandvi English School were held on Sunday evening at Naoroji Hill Gardens, when the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa President of the Bombay Legislative Council, presided.

VALUE OF DISCIPLINE

The Principal of the school in the course of his report recapitulated the great value and utmost importance of perfect discipline, emphasised by the President in dealing with students' problem. He condemned strikes by students on flimsy pretexts, and advised that those who wanted to rule to-morrow must learn to obey to-day.

LITERACY DRIVE

The President, the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Pakvasa after an interesting programme of Rythmic Drill and a Dialogue and other interesting items, in the course of his speech said that Literacy drive should be given whole-hearted support by all the schools concerned, and the teachers should take as much interest as possible in recruiting volunteers to combat illiteracy.

ROLE OF WOMEN

He further stated that women also must be well educated and should not discontinue their studies immediately after marriage.

He then distributed the prizes.

Spirit Of Swadeshi Revived

Close Of Successful Fair: Index Of Country's Industrial Development

In the course of his speech delivered on microphone by Mr. G. S. Ranade, Managing Director, of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., on Sunday night on the occasion of the closing of the 5th Indian Industries Fair, he said:—

The Fifth Indian Industries Fair has once more proved to be the centre of attraction, to the enlightened public of this, city, the great metropolis, of India's Industrial and commercial activity. The Indian Industries Fair is an index of the economic and industrial development of the country, and its displays instinctively bring home to the lakhs of visitors, a reliable and direct knowledge of what India can produce and supply.

While reviving the "Spirit of Swadeshi", and keeping it on the brains of the public for weeks, every year, the Fair has proved to be a veritable source of intellectual pleasure, profit and entertainment.

On behalf of my colleagues and myself I express my heartfelt thanks to the exhibitors who have extended to us their sincere cooperation in making this 5th Session of the Indian Industries Fair, a success. Some of them have come from far away places such as Kashmir, Calcutta, Lucknow, Bhavalpore, Ellore, Trivendrum, etc.

OVER 380,000 VISIT FAIR

Over 380,000 visitors are estimated to have attended the Fair during the past five weeks resulting in to spot-sales approximating to Rs. 2,50,000 in aggregate—apart from pending transactions and inquiries.

Wholesaling has not yet been effective on the scale it ought to be and it will be our endeavour to invite a number of dealers in Swadeshi goods all over the country, to come over to Bombay for making their trade purchases at the forthcoming Fairs.

With a view to increase the educative value of the Fair we invited this year the assistance of the Royal Institute of Science. The principal, Mr. G. R. Paranjpye promptly responded with the kind permission of the Government and the Institute arranged some very interesting and instructive scientific demonstrations. We are indebted to the Institute for the invaluable service the professors and students rendered and are confident that the Section would be wonderfully extended during the next (namely the 6th Session.)

We have besides secured the co-operation of the Department of Industries, which in spite of having participated in other exhibitions simultaneously has placed at our disposal a nice departmental show on this occasion.

We owe the display of economic charts to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta who lent those to us. These charts stimulated a very great interest of the educated visitors. The Models and graphs in regard to the Indian Shipping, were provided by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Premier Trade Association of this presidency gave an invaluable assistance, by maintaining a trade Information Bureau, for the benefit of the public, throughout the Session.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

While we were fortunate in having Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas—a unique personality in the Economic and Industrial field of this presidency—to open our Fair, we have been honoured with the visits of their Excellencies Sir Roger and Lady Lumley, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, and Mrs. Munshi, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Hon. Mr. Nurie, Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Hon. Mr. Morarjibhai Desai, Hon. Mr. Pakwasa, Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, the Speaker, the Mayor, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Sir H. P. Mody, and many Government departmental heads and officials, as well as corporators, distinguished leaders' Merchants, Congressmen, the Journalists who have given us their most liberal surport, and last but not least the generous and enlightened public of Bombay.

SWIMMING GALA

Bombay Easily Beat Ceylon

The swimming gala held in the pool of the Cricket Club of India on Sunday proved a draw and the big crowd were well pleased with what they saw. The representatives of Bombay covered themselve with glory, as they allowed only one event to go to Ceylon, the diving contest. Had G. C. Dorsett reproduced the form he displayed at Breach Candy recently, Ceylon might have lost the diving as well.

The diving display by the Otters "Suicide Squad" (Ceylon) and the Bombay Ducks served up some fine diving. The Javelin dive by three of the tourists being really good.

The life-saving demonstration by the members of the Bombay Ducks showed the audience the different ways of rescuing people when in difficulties in water.

At the close of the function Sir H. P. Mody presented the trophies.

Results:

MEDLEY RELAY: Two lengths breast stroke, back stroke and Free Style.

Bombay 1, represented by R. Marsman, H. Vogel and Masters.

Ceylon 2, represented by Grischa Rashkowski, Darley-Ingleton and Frank Swan.

Time: 1min. 34secs.

FREE STYLE—200 YARDS:

R. Williams (Bombay) 1; "Buster" Schofield (Ceylon) 2.

Time: 2mins. 26secs.

Williams, Bombay's representative went ahead immediately on entering the water and maintained approximately a 1½ length's lead throughout the race. Schofield of Ceylon tried to sprint things at the close but could not reduce the advantage, Schofield continued to swim strongly and won easily.

FREE STYLE-100 YARDS:

H. Mills (Bombay) 1; F. Swan (Ceylon) 2.

Time 60 3/5secs.

A contested race Swan doing the distance in two fifths of a second more than the winning Bombay man.

DIVING:—

"Bill" Poulier (Ceylon) 162.5 points 1; G. C. Dorsett (Bombay) 140.2 points 2; R. Godfrey (Bombay) 138.6 points 3.

FREE STYLE RELAY—TEAMS OF FOUR.

Bombay 1, represented by H. Mills, R. Williams, G. MacDonald and A. Masters.

Ceylon 2, represented by Darley Ingleton, Fred Sage, Schofield and Frank Swan.

Time: 1-50 5/10secs.

BACK STROKE—100 YARDS:

P. Bharucha (Bombay); 1 Geischa Roshkowski (Ceylon) 2.

Time: 72 1/5secs.

Besi Bharucha took a fine start and kept in front all the way.

BREAST STROKE 100 YARDS:

H. Vogle (Bombay) 1; Darley Ingleton (Ceylon) 2.

Time: 1min. 16secs.

Vogle swimming strongly had the measure of his opponent's all the way.

POLICE OFFICERS AND CARS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Police Officers below the rank of Inspectors, it is understood, have been asked by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to explain why they should not be called upon to do away with their motor cars within three months. Replies from the officers in this connection will enable the police authorities to ascertain whether these officers can really afford motor cars. The Police Commissioner, it is understood, is of opinion that the scales of pay enjoyed by officers below the rank of Inspectors cannot allow the maintenance of cars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939

INDIA AND THE NEXT WAR

In common with other parts of the country Bombay city observed on Sunday as Anti-War Day in accordance with the suggestion of the Congress President to that effect. The meeting reiterated the decision of the Congress not to participate in any imperialist war. The Tripuri session of the Congres declared that India should "direct her own foreign policy as an independent nation, thereby keeping aloof from both Imperialism and Fascism and pursuing her path of peace and freedom." The Faizpur resolution was fuller and warned the country against voting credits and subscribing loans for any imperialist war. A similar resolution was passed at Haripura too. There need not, therefore, be any doubt about the attitude of the Congess towards any imperialist war of Britain, and Congress will resist peacefully any attempt to involve India in any such war. That is not all. In view of the attempt that is being made so to amend the Government of India Act as to restrict further the powers of the Provincial Governments to enable the Central Authority to exploit the resources of the provinces without let or hindrance India will also resist all such exploitation as also the fresh limitations on the Provincial Governments. A resolution embodying this determination of the people was recently adopted by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and we trust this lead will be duly followed by other Congress bodies.

No Real Choice

It has been asked by the critics of the Congress what is meant by an imperialist war and how India, aspiring after democracy, can consistently keep aloof from Britain's war for democracy against fascism. One answer to the first question is that any war which is calculated to prolong India's subjection to Britain is an imperialist war or for that matter, any war in which India may be forced to join owing to her subjection. As regards the second question, we would ask in return how Britain can honestly talk of fighting for democracy while denying India freedom. Moreover, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai pointed out at the anti-war meeting on Sunday, India is not much impressed by the talk of fighting for democracy by a country that sacrificed the democracy of Czechoslovakia and Spain. In any case India, being subject to Britain, has no real choice about joining a war, and coercion as the penalty of subjection, will certainly be resisted.

Put House In Order

So far then as the question of India's joining any imperialist war is concerned, Congress decision is clear and undivided. But few will approve of the attitude of those, including Mr. Bose, who think that merely because Britain may soon be involved in a war, it is an excellent opportunity "to take an offensive in demanding Poorna Swaraj" and to get ready for a struggle for it. In the first place, the demand for Poorna Swaraj has already been made and has already been followed by a struggle from which we are now having a respite to strengthen and discipline ourselves for the next stage of the struggle. The nt time for resuming the struggle depends far more on our own preparedness than Britain's being involved in a war. If we are prepared, the six months' ultimatum that has been proposed is not necessary. If we are not, it is idle to talk of an ultimatum. But are we really prepared? Our communal squabbles now border on a civil war. Within the Congress itself indiscipline and corruption are more rampant than ever before. Even the resolution of the Congress session are being openly flouted by the very persons who are the loudest to talk of a united and disciplined fight. The most urgent need of the country is, in the words of the Tripuri resolution, "to strengthen, purify and discipline the organization (Congress) removing weakness and corrupting influences so as to make it an effective organ of the people's will." When the Congress is so disciplined and organized, it will straightway resume its struggle without a six months' notice to the adversary.

Anglo-French Negligence

It was only to be expected that the European Dictators would try, as a counter to the peace front move, to mobilise a front of their own. They have secured Spain and Hungary. And now they have turned to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. But since Bulgaria is already discontented against Balkan countries and since it can be reached only through Yugoslavia they are concentrating their attention and activities on the latter. And they are, as a matter of fact, not doing so without giving a plain hint of it. For instance, the "Critica Fascista," while threatening the Western basin of the Mediterranean, justified, a few days ago, the necessity for the Axis Powers to neutralise the eastern front "by eliminating dangerous plotting centres and imposing upon possibly untrustworthy friends conditions such as will dissuade them from action."

Whether the Eastern front can be neutralised or not Yugoslavia is such a "friend' and is being rigorously forced to accept conditions dissuading her from action. It is true that Italy is rather anxious to keep her Axis partner out of Yugoslavia but the play upon fears of a Croatian rising and so on is meant more particularly to induce Yugoslavia to leave the Balkan Alliance and declare her neutrality. Once this is achieved there will be time enough to force her to join the Axis on the latter's own condition. Now, public opinion in Yugoslavia is with the non-aggression group. The latest demonstrations as well as those against Italian rape of Albania prove it. Yet her statesmen have all but yielded to Italy and Germany, partly because they are themselves pro-Fascist and also because Britain and France have been criminally negligent. They knew how Yugoslavia was situated and yet, as was revealed the other day, they never approached her or Bulgaria in connection with the establishment of the non-aggression front.

Hitler's Move

It is, of course, a clever move by Herr Hitler to ask the small States whether their security is menaced by Germany. They cannot very well reply in a pointed and direct affirmative which will be against diplomatic etiquette. But the move is really not so very clever after all. Even if the replies ignore the broadcasts from Germany and activities of Nazi agitators and agents, they will be based on assurances given to them by Germany some time or the other. But this is exactly the gravamen of the charge against the aggressors and it is the fate of assurances given by them which condemns them. Herr Hitler will, perhaps, wave these pledges in his answer to President Roosevelt and thereby damn his own defence.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

One hears with great satisfaction that, after the devastating attack that has been made on Dr. Schacht by the Indian press, all he could say in reply was that the Indian Press was infested with Jews. Perhaps Dr. Schacht is basing his theory on the presence of the Jewish gentleman taken by our staff reporter to act as interpreter when he went to interview the learned doctor. And if it came to that let me tell Dr. Schacht that in the present state of affairs the "whole" of the Indian press would much sooner be Jewish than Nazi. And yet by blood, by race we are more Aryan than all these "nouveau"-Aryans that have sprung up in Germany since the era of little Adolf.

* * * *

The speech delivered by Dr. Schacht at the German Club, in Bombay and reported verbatim (after translation) in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the next day took the local Nazis by surprise. They had taken every possible precaution, I am told, to see that this speech of his did not go outside the precincts of the club. For that each member had to carry two passes—one to be delivered at the door and the other to be retained by the person. Even so the German club did not succeed in their object. I suppose Dr. Schacht will say that the German club is also infested with Jews!

* * * *

How much better it would have been if the slab of gold presented to Herr Hitler on his birthday by the Bombay Nazis and valued at five thousand rupees was confiscated by the Government of India on the ground of being a wrongful exportation of gold and the equivalent amount donated by Government to Lord Baldwin's Fund for refugees. Which raises the point which the Government should take up—is the exportation of gold to Germany desirable?

* * *

I have just received this interesting answer to the question: "When will peace come to Europe?" Says a correspondent with a morbid sense of humour: "Only when Franco's widow tells Stalin on his deathbed that Mussolini dropped dead at the funeral of Hitler, who died in Japan in the earthquake that destroyed the whole of that country," I suppose one of these days peace will come!

* * *

I have heard an amazing story from an Englishman who has just come back from his home leave. He was driving to Liverpool from London, when his car was stopped on the way by a lady who asked for a lift, as her own car had broken down. He obliged the lady and both he and his friend, who was with him in the car, noticed that she was well-bred and cultured. They talked about the anxious condition of Europe till they came to the town where she wanted to be dropped. As she thanked them for the lift she said, *apropos* their conversation about Europe: **"As sure as I am there will be a dead man in your car before you get to Liverpool I am also sure that Hitler will not outlive this year."** The two men paid little attention to her prophecy and wondered how such an obviously cultured person could talk like that. A hundred miles later there was an accident and a cyclist had dashed into their car. He was not badly hurt, but all the same they preferred to take him with them to Liverpool which was close by and have him attended to at a hospital. So they put him in the back of the car and when they got to Liverpool they found the cyclist was dead, although he appeared to be resting in a corner. This sounds an almost fantastic story, but the source it comes from is reliable and I believe it. I only wonder whether it is a coincidence or a prophecy. What has R. H. Naylor to say?

* * *

Says star-turn of the textile industry and the Millowners' Association, Sir H. P. Mody, Director of Tatas and whose earnings could well be estimated at a lac of rupees a year, (excluding racing) in the series "If I lived my life again" (with acknowledgement to "Illustrated Weekly of India"): "I think I would plump for a literary and journalist career, even if I found

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Need For Co-operation With Russia

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, April 14

This week Mussolini took the stage by turning a defenceless country, without warning and in defiance of treaties bearing his own signature, into a prison and a hell. The invasion of Albania was not only by 1939 standard a sudden 'coup'. The plans were well-known in Belgrade at least a week beforehand. They were known in London by Palm Sunday (March 2) and discussed by the man in the street two days later. Though there was an Italian Naval concentration in the Adriatic, it held no terrors for the British Naval officers. A show of Naval strength, as before Munich could have compelled Mussolini to be conciliatory. Instead of this show of Naval strength, there was the far from edifying incident of a speech from the First Lord of the Admiralty in the Ark Royal. The incident distracted attention, and was, perhaps, for that reason welcomed. The old insinuation that the British Embassy in Berlin did not supply Lord Halifax with the full facts about the proposed 'coup' in Czechoslovakia are no longer heard. It is now well-known that the full facts were available both to the Foreign Office and to No. 10 Downing Street. They were known both in Berlin and in Prague. Nothing was withheld. The interview which Mr. Chamberlain gave to the Press and the jubilant speech made by Sir Samuel Hoare are still inexplicable, except as indications that Great Britain would be generous and accommodating to Germany if at the eleventh hour she would forego her Czechoslovakian adventure. The sources of information about the Albanian 'coup' were no less adequate. Except from force of habit and from diplomatic age, there was no need for Lord Perth, who is soon to leave his post in Rome, to go to Count Ciano for assurances.

Coups

The Prague 'coup' and the Tirana 'coup' had this in common. Once they were accomplished the British Government hastened to express indignation and sorrow.

Each 'coup' was denounced as a violation of agreements. The Tirana 'coup' made the offer of a guarantee to Greece imperative, and it is reported abroad that the British Government endeavoured to get into telephonic communication with the Greek Government on Easter Sunday and found the lines, which pass through Berlin, out of order. Several ships were ordered to delay their departure from British harbours for a few days; among them the Ausonia. Similar orders were considered a few days after the Prague 'coup'. Under cover of these orders it is possible to delay the entry of British cargo boats into German harbours and so remind Germany that the weapon of economic boycott could be very effective.

New Axis Aggression

It is obvious to everyone including above all, the German Government—that provided Mr. Chamberlain is permitted to continue to exclude Soviet Union from the alliance system, the Axis has it in its power at any moment to give that system of little alliances such a shattering jolt as to break it up before it can even begin to take serious shape. It was on Thursday afternoon that Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that the "pledge" given to Poland by the British Government on March 31 is now a "two-way-pledge" instead of only one way. "It is designed" he said, "to assure Britain and Poland of mutual assistance in the event of any threat, direct or indirect, to the independence of either." The actual attack on Albania was held off until after the House of Commons announcement and after a similar statement by Col. Beck at a press conference in a London Hotel before midnight on Thursday. This was in order to underline still more emphatically the character of the new Axis aggression as a "reply" to the Anglo-Polish agreement.

Warning Through A Query

At the same time on Thursday and Friday last, the news from Spain became very much graver. Large Italian forces were known to be concentrating at Cadiz and Alicante. London and Paris both received from Rome warnings that Gibraltar was threatened. By midday of Thursday, the British and French General staffs were already in consultation on the possibility of action both in Spain and Spanish Morocco to "save Gibraltar". Yet at the same time the British Foreign Office was persistently urging newspaper correspondents not to "get excited" about Albania and was speaking in the friendliest terms about Italy. That is because just as Mr. Chamberlain has excluded the Soviet Union from his "alliance system", so he is still maintaining close touch with Mussolini, and British propagandists were still putting out the fantastic story that if Mussolini was given a high enough price he would "come out of the Axis". It was admitted on Thursday that a strong warning to Mussolini might still save not only Albania but the tottering states beyond, Albania in the Balkans. But such a warning would only have been effective if it had been backed by collaboration between Britain, France and the Soviet Union. That collaboration is refused by Britain. Instead, therefore, of a "warning" to Mussolini there was a query by the British Ambassador as to his "intention" with regard to Albania. The first of these querics was made only a few hours before Mussolini's gun opened on Durazzo.

Co-operate With Russia

And inspite of his admission of the gravity of the threat to peace, Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, made no move towards genuine co-operation with the Soviet Union. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill, all in varying terms, attacked him on this score, and demanded alliance with Russia. Back-bench Chamberlainites showed their hand by booing Sir Archibald Sinclair's insistence on the urgent need of the Soviet alliance. Instead, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the British Government, announced an extension to Greece and Rumania of the British pledge already given to Poland. It is a pledge that if their independence is "clearly threatened" Britain will give them all the support in "our power." Almost in the same breath, he disclosed that (1) The British Government last week flatly rejected an appeal for aid by the Albanian Minister in London, and told him that they must "suspend judgment on the facts", (2) The British Government, despite their "shock" at Mussolini's behaviour in Albania are not proposing to denounce the Anglo-Italian Agreement: and (3) The British Government has simply "taken due note of assurances that Italian troops are to be withdrawn from Spain." Mr.

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ITALY IN SPAIN

The victory parade and General Franco's triumphal entry into Madrid were originally intended to take place early in May. But the ceremonies were postponed to May 15. This was in itself a noteworthy change of dates in view of the fact that Italy has promised" to withdraw her "legionnairies" immediately after. Now, the date has again, our London correspondent understands, been changed to as late as May 30. This means that Italian troops will remain in Italy for at least the next six weeks which, as every one knows, are to be a critical period in the history of Europe and the world. The presence of Italian troops in Spain and of the German Navy off her coast is a portent and not merely a threat. But Lord Halifax would probably discount it all as alarmist "rumours".

IRRATIONAL OBJECTIONS

The anti-prohibition resolution adopted by the meeting held under the auspices of the Rationalist Association of India will not enhance the reputation of the Association for rational thinking. It objects to prohibition on the plea that it entails an "encroachment on individual liberty." But there is no more such encroachment in prohibition than in compulsory education. If liquor is poison, society only protects the individual from it through prohibition. At the worst prohibition may be called doing a little technical wrong to do a great real right. The objection that prohibition involves "despotic interference" is untenable when a vast majority of the people demand it.

ELECTRICITY FOR VILLAGES

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, deserves to be congratulated on his policy of rapid electrification of villages, for which he has secured the approval of the Legislative Assembly. A beginning has already been made in utilising the power house for the purpose of extending the line from Shirwal to Phadegaon, Nira and Lonand with a branch line from Wing to Nasrapur at a cost of a little over one lakh of rupees. Government's plan, the Minister said, was not merely to give better light to the ordinarily dark huts but to use electricity for the general rural uplift. We wish the scheme every success.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

We publish elsewhere a letter, on the subject of the Urdu passage that was set for translation into English at the last Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. The complaint of the writer, we have no hesitation in saying, is by no means exaggerated. We have carefully and repeatedly read the passage and, quite frankly, it is more like a jumble of high-sounding words than an intelligible text for translation. It certainly is beyond the capacity of a Matriculation student easily to understand and translate. We do hope the University authorities will give favourable consideration to the reasonable appeal of the writer.

A USEFUL SUPPLEMENT

With the political progress in the country, the attention of Nationalist India is being increasingly devoted to industrial development and at this juncture the All-India Planning and Industrial Supplement published by the "Indian Finance" will be specially welcomed. This number contains instructive articles regarding our various industries. Its main aim is to examine the problems of Indian industries in the present critical situation, to analyse the issues arising from the declared policy of the majority of Provincial Governments to secure planned progress and to draw in broad outlines a programme of economic development. There are over forty articles dealing with fisheries, electric, animal nutrition, jute, coal, cotton, textile, sugar, tea and cement. In these days of keen foreign competition mere articles of an academic nature will not prove of material help to the existing industries but what is urgently needed is to reduce the cost of production and maintain a higher standard of production. This needs both practical and expert knowledge of the subject based on scientific research. The present number betrays a clear conception of various difficulties which our industries face. Mr. J. C. Kumarappa describes village industries and planned economy, Dr. P. P. Pillai deals with industrial labour, Mr. G. L. Mehta has contributed an article on the future of foreign business, Mr. M. P. Gandhi on sugar industry while Sir M. Viswesvarayya gives an outline of proposals for an automobile industry in Bombay. Special care has been taken to make the number attractive and useful though its price of Rs. 2 is rather high.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It's poor seed that isn't stronger than the soil.

A loan widow is one who has money out on interest.

A woman says there is no pleasure in suffering if it must be done in silence.

The man who knows nothing and wants nothing ought to be comparatively happy.

The patient usually has more confidence in his physician than the latter has in himself.

When a young man makes the mistake of marrying too young it is one of the mistakes he never repeats.

WITHOUT COMMENT

BERLIN, April 21.

President Roosevelt and M. Lebrun are notable exceptions among the heads of States throughout world who telegraphed birthday congratulations to Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

* * * *

There was no export of gold from India last week, we are informed.

But, of course, naturally.

* * * *

It appears that the resolution of no-confidence against Gandhiji was credited to Sardar Sardool Singh by a clerical mistake in the A.I.C.C.

Which, of course, is a pity.

* * * *

It is expected, says the United Press, that the Bengal Cabinet troubles over the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill will be settled by the 1st May.

We have no doubt about it. We have full confidence in Mr. Fazlul Huq's never failing statesmanlike elasticity.

* * * *

Official statistics of economic conditions in Palestine conclusively prove, says a London message, that prosperity reached a record level in the year 1938.

This clearly proves, doesn't it, the desirability of continuing the conditions of 1938—if not er--er improving upon them.

* * * *

The most remarkable item is: "Potash exports from the Dead Sea Working totalled £258,000 for 1938, an increase of over 60 per cent on the previous year.

You see, it is not only the strategical position of the country and the Iraq Pipe Line which constitute boons for Palestine and bless it with prosperity.

* * * *

"Final and most significant fact—the rate of natural increase of population for Palestine in 1933 at 24.87 per thousand was highest recorded in any year except 1936."

Which finally—and most significantly—proves of the great value of keeping the door of Palestine wide open for immigrating couples.

* * * *

Security conversations between France, Britain and Turkey are "on the point of being successfully concluded."

But don't let us confuse it with Euclid's 'point'. A diplomatic "point" has little breadth and less thickness but possesses an unspecified long length.

* * * *

By the way, we note that "Anglo-Soviet conversations are proceeding satisfactorily."

So that they have not yet reached the beginning of the concluding "point."

* * * *

The British Under-Secretary for Air insists that "although our Air Force is young it is second to none."

And third to?

* * * *

Dr. Goebbels complains that Lord Halifax's words "make it more and more difficult for a critical observer to understand and believe Britain's policy."

Here we certainly agree with Goebbels.

* * * *

The Japanese Press has made "renewed charges that Britain has persistently backed the Chinese Government."

If only it were true.

But we welcome the charges as a compliment to the Chinese offensive.

* * * *

The teacher had been giving a lesson on modern inventions to his class.

"Can any of you boys," he said "tell me of anything of importance which did not exist fifty years ago?"

"Me," exclaimed one of them.

Axis Powers Woo Yugoslavia

Out To Foil Anti-Aggression 'Bloc'

Balkan 'Entente' On Trial

DEMOCRACIES WATCH VENICE TALKS

PARIS, April 23.

THE ITALO-YUGOSLAV TALKS IN VENICE ARE BEING WATCHED HERE AS A PHASE OF THE STRUGGLE ON THE PART OF THE AXIS POWERS TO PREVENT CONSOLIDATION OF THE ANTI-AGGRESSION 'BLOC'.

"LE TEMPS" IN AN EDITORIAL POINTS TO THE DANGER OF DISLOCATION OF THE BALKAN ENTENTE, A FATE ALREADY SUFFERED BY THE LITTLE ENTENTE WHEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS OVERRUN.

ITALIAN FLEET MOVEMENTS

BELGRADE.—It is reported from Dubrovnik that a squadron of Italian fleet is now in Albanian waters to visit that port in the course of this week.

The conversations between the Premier, M. Tsetkovitch, and the Croat leader, M. Matchek will be continued to-morrow.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA & ANTI-COMINTERN PACT

BELGRADE, April 22.

Political circles suggest that Yugoslavia will be asked to join the Anti-Comintern pact or at least to establish evidence of disinclination to join the Anglo-French defensive alliance.

Further pressure is expected to be exerted on the occasion of M. Markovitch's visit to Berlin which is now scheduled for April 26. Responsible circles do not believe that Yugoslavia will allow herself to be entangled.—Reuter.

TOWARDS HUNGARO-JUGOSLAVIAN PACT?

VENICE, April 22.

It is stated that Count Ciano's first conference with M. Markovitch began in very good atmosphere.

In an interview in the train prior to his arrival in Venice, M. Markovitch emphasised the excellent impression made in Jugoslavia by the recent statements of Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano regarding Italy's friendly intention.

Italian political circles believe, the proposed pact between Hungary and Jugoslavia will be one of the main points of discussion during the Conferences.—Reuter.

Young Jugoslavs Denounce "Secret Adhesion To Aggressor"

BELGRADE, APRIL 22.

TEN THOUSAND YOUNG JUGOSLAVS, REPRESENTING A DIVERSITY OF ORGANISATIONS AND ALL SHADES OF PARTY OPINION, ATTENDED A MEETING AT THE BELGRADE UNIVERSITY.

A RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED IN FAVOUR OF DEMOCRACY AND APPEALING TO THE GOVERNMENT NOT TO COVER SECRET ADHESION TO THE AGGRESSOR WITH THE CLOAK OF NEUTRALITY.—REUTER.

ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA

Friendly Relations Confirmed

VENICE, April 23.

A Communique issued after the meeting between Count Ciano and M. Markovitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, states that various questions of interest to the two States in the present international situation were examined as also the recent events in Albania.

The Communique continues: "The examination confirmed the very friendly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. It was agreed to strengthen the collaboration between the two States, as well as that between Yugoslavia and Germany, as much in the political as in the economic sphere, in order to assist in maintenance of peace and to help in strengthening stabilisation of the conditions in the Danube Basin.

Regarding the relations with Hungary the two Ministers examined the situation resulting from the recent manifestations, and affirmed with satisfaction that they opened a way to an useful understanding between the Governments of Belgrade and Budapest."

M. Markovitch is scheduled to visit Berlin on April 26, it is understood, at the invitation of Berlin.—Reuter.

RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN BELGRADE AND BUDAPEST

Will Yugoslavia Leave League?

PARIS, April 23.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Italian circles in Venice regarding the outcome of the Italo-Yugoslav talks, states a Havas Agency telegram which adds that the Italians feel that Yugoslavia is definitely linking with the Axis Powers. It is said that the conversations, coming immediately after the Italo-Hungarian talks, may mean that a rapprochement between Belgrade and Budapest is as good as settled.

The telegram continues that the people are already talking about a visit by the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Csaky to Belgrade to put into operation a Non-Aggression Pact to be signed towards the end of May. It is thought that Yugoslavia would then join the Anti-Comintern Pact and announce that she is leaving the League of Nations.—Reuter's Special.

NO NAZI MENACE FOR FINLAND

HELSINGFORS, April 23.

Replying to inquiries, Government have informed the German Minister that Finland does not consider herself menaced by Germany, and that she was not informed in advance of President Roosevelt's message.—Reuter.

M. GAFENCU ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, April 23.

M. Gafencu the Rumanian Foreign Minister, after his talks with M. Tatarescu in Paris, last night, and at Le Touquet in the morning, arrived at Victoria, at 2-20 p. m., accompanied by M. Tila, Rumanian Minister in London, who met him at Folkestone. Lord Halifax cordially greeted M. Gafencu, on the platform where the Polish and Turkish Ambassadors, the Greek Minister, and members of the Rumanian Legation had assembled.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN TRADE AND NAZI DESIGNS

BUCHAREST, April 22.

With the British trade delegation due to arrrive on Monday, official and business circles are much embarrassed by the speed with which Germans are trying to put into operation their recently signed economic agreement.

Herr Wohlthat who negotiated the Agreement is now back in Bucharest and two delegations of 15 German businessmen each have just arrived.

It is announced that Todt, the designer and principal constructor of German motor roads is to arrive here shortly in order to study the possibilities of building strategic roads. The first area of oil-bearing land for exploitation by a Germano-Rumanian Company to be formed under the treaty has already been allotted.

A Rumanian deputation of five left for Berlin to-day to study the means of adapting Rumanian trade now that Czechoslovakia is included in the Reich.—Reuter.

Anti-German Provocation In Poland?

Berlin Press Allegations Against Western League

BERLIN, April 22.

A new list of alleged cases of gross ill-treatment of Germans in Poland has been issued by the German news agency.

A message dated Gleiwitz asserts that "anti-German provocation of the Polish Western League is beginning to show more serious consequences daily. Hitherto, measures taken by Polish authorities have proved inadequate."

The Agency alleges that Polish organisations at Antonienhuette stormed through the streets dressed in uniform and hurled stones through windows of German homes and says that numerous Germans were attacked and beaten up. Similar reports are mentioned from a whole list of other places.—Reuter.

SMUTS AND GERMAN-POLISH QUESTION

BERLIN, April 23.

The allegation that General Smuts sent police to South-West Africa, because he expected war to break out on April 16 over the German-Polish question is made in to-day's "Hamburg Fremdenblatt."

The writer, Doctor Halfield, says that he has reason to believe that the Union Government was supplied information to this effect by London and suggests that the move was connected with what is described as Whitehall's interest in how South Africa would react in case of war.—Reuter.

Goebbels Orders Monster Press Campaign Against Democracies

BERLIN, April 22.

Dr. Goebbels has ordered a monster press campaign against "the lying democratic press which is driving the world to war".

The campaign is particularly directed against Britain.

Papers demand that democracies should censor their press.

The campaign's object is apparently to support Herr Hitler's anticipated reply to President Roosevelt's suggestion that various countries feel threatened by Germany.—Reuter.

MOBILISATION IN POLAND CONTINUES

WARSAW, April 22.

There is no relaxation of the partial mobilisation which is estimated to be costing the country more than 40,000 sterling daily.

The Danzig population is expecting an early change in status but public opinion in Poland is utterly unprepared for any concessions.

Meanwhile arrests of Polish subjects of German origin in the State continue.

General Laidoner, Chief of the Esthonian Army, who arrived here on Tuesday for staff talks with Polish experts, has postponed his intended departure to-day until Monday.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS

MOSCOW, April 22.

M. Maisky has reported British views to the Soviet Government and plans to return to London tomorrow which indicates that the Anglo-Soviet negotiations are nearing conclusion.—Reuter.

SCANDINAVIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL?

STOCKHOLM, April 23.

The Prime Minister, M. Hansson, stressed the determination of the Scandinavian peoples to remain neutral in the event of a conflict between the great Powers, in the course of a speech here. He said that they would defend their independence against an attack, and were discussing reciprocal reasons to maintain their neutrality.—Reuter.

Congressmen IN CLASH With Leaguers

Sequel To Flying Of Tricolour Over Memorial Tablet

PESHAWAR, April 22.

A minor clash occurred this evening between the Congress and Socialists on the one side and the Khaksar and Muslim League volunteers on the other at Kissakhani Bazaar following the ceremony of placing the memorial tablet earlier at 4-30 p.m. by Congressmen to commemorate the Kissakhani firing in April 1930.

The trouble arose when the Khaksars and Muslim Leaguers, who later at 5-30 p.m. began erecting another rival memorial commemorating the same event just close to the former memorial. Following alleged provocative speeches some persons pulled down the Congress flag flying on the Congress memorial. This was the signal for trouble and there ensued a hand to hand scuffle among the crowd, one Congress volunteer being manhandled.

About 200 Danda police arrived immediately on the scene with the Deputy Commissioner, the Senior Superintendent of Police, and the City Magistrate and prevented the situation from becoming serious. They cordoned off the site. The situation is now completely under control.—United Press.

Frontier Leader At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, April 22.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived here this evening from Utmanzai with the members of the Provincial Congress Committee who had gone there in the noon to consult him on certain matters.

He attends the meeting of the Committee to be held to-morrow. —United Press.

ANTI-WAR DAY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

fight for democracy when the latter had been kept in political slavery for nearly 200 years. The only reply that India could give was to refuse to fight for the freedom of others and carry on her struggle for independence.

Mr. Gupta M.L.A. (Central) speaking next observed that India would resort to "Satyagraha" if war was foisted upon her.

After the singing of "Vande Mataram" the meeting dispersed.

Anti-War Day In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 23.

In observance of the Anti-War Day, processions were taken out and a number of meetings held in the city and suburbs this morning wherein resolutions were adopted viewing with grave concern the complicated international situation as a sequel to Fascist and Imperialist aggression in Europe, which is calculated to endanger world peace, and calling upon the Indian people not to involve themselves anyway in the event of a world war and to stiffen their struggle for national independence.

The principal meeting organised under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. was held at Shraddhanand Park under the Presidency of Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, Assistant Secretary of the B.P.C.C. —United Press.

ANTI-WAR DAY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 23.

"India believes that democracy is the only form of Government consistent with the growth of humanity. Therefore, she stands for democracy and hates dictatorship. She cannot be a party to any war designed to glorify any empire and be a tool in the hands of Imperialism. If Britain really stands for democracy and is out to protect the independent nations as she professes to do, India should be first given Swaraj. As a self-governing country, India will then decide her course of action in the event of war", declared Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) addressing a huge gathering at the Congress House this evening in observance of Anti-War Day in response to the appeal of the Congress President.

Proceeding Mr Satyamurthi said, he could not see any difference between the action of Herr Hitler in annexing Czechoslovakia and that of the Viceroy certifying the Indo-British Trade Agreement and characterised both as sheer aggression. "Is this the way to obtain the co-operation of India to tackle war emergency". Asked Mr. Satyamurthi.

The meeting adopted a resolution reiterating the anti-War resolutions passed in Faizpur and Haripura and requesting A.I.C.C to resolve at the meeting to give sole power to Mahatma Gandhi to give a lead to the country in the event of a sudden outbreak of a war.—United Press.

Exploiters Of Ceylon Not Indians

Mr. Desai Refutes Charge By Minister At Mercantile Chamber Meeting

COLOMBO, April 21.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon was held here to-day when Mr. H. M. Desai was elected President of the Chamber for the new year.

Addressing the meeting Mr. Desai briefly dwelt upon several questions concerning the interests of the Indian mercantile community in Ceylon. He referred to the recent utterances of the Ceylon Minister for Local Administration, who charged the Indian traders of being exploiters and a menace to the welfare of the island In refuting this charge he quoted a plethora of facts and figures from Ceylon's balance of payment to prove that it was not the Indian community that was responsible for exploiting Ceylon.

Mr. Desai explained that the European, and principally the British, community caused a drain of fifty-six million rupees per year as against a drain of five million rupees to India." The staggering figure of fifty-six million rupees drain to Europe included:—

(i) The profits of the British-owned tea and rubber plantations amounting to twenty-seven million rupees;

(ii) Remittances of residents to Europe amounting to twelve million rupees;

(iii) Interest charges on sterling loan amounting to about ten million rupees;

(iv) Remittances to Europe towards pension and provident fund contribution amounting to about six lakh rupees; and

(v) Divident to non-resident shareholders in Ceylon Joint Stock Companies amounting to about five and a half million rupees.

A study of these figures, Mr. Desai said, revealed that if at all there was any exploitation, it mainly emanated from the European community, who caused a drain of eleven rupees as against one rupee by the Indian community.

Speaking on the impending Indo-Ceylon Trade Pact, Mr. Desai said that India was giving large and substantial preference of about 92 per cent to the Ceylon merchandise imported to India, as against the meagre 35 per cent preference given by Ceylon to Indian goods, and this would have to be taken into account at the time of Indo-Ceylon Trade negotiations.

Regarding the proposed currency reforms in Ceylon, he averred: "Expert opinion has always warned Ceylon from treading on the dangerous path of breaking away from the century-old link of Ceylon with Indian rupee. Any attempt to maintain artificially the Ceylon exchange to one shilling and six pence by linking the Ceylon rupee directly with sterling in the event of India devaluating her rupee to one shilling and four pence, is bound to prove disastrous to the export trade of Ceylon. For an agricultural country like Ceylon having favourable balance of trade a depreciation in her currency would always tend to promote Ceylon's export trade."—United Press.

Appeal By Delhi Workers' League To Observe May Day

Smti. Chandoo Bibi and Ajit Das Gupta of the Workers' League Delhi, have issued an appeal to workers in connection with May Day observance "with a fresh hope of Liberation from class domination," adding that "On this very day, the oppressed people of Chicago, for the first time, come out in thousands with the slogan of 8 hours' working day to record their protest against the financial magnates, bankers, mill-owners and merchant princes who were celebrating the festival of Queen May and enjoying their utmost at the expense of the poor starved workers rotting in mills and factories working all along from 18 to 22 hours a day", and exhorting them to understand the historic significance of this first victory of the working Class rise to a man to observe the day in a proper manner."

Large-Scale Chinese Offensive

Advance Towards Nanking And Chinkiang

Japanese Supplies And Munitions Depots Fired

CHUNGKING, April 23.

A large-scale offensive against the Japanese in Nanking-Chinkiang area began on April 23, according to military dispatches.

JAPANESE SURPRISED

The Chinese launched another attack on Kaifeng, surprised the Japanese, broke through the defences, occupied the Railway station and the Western suburbs and withdrew after setting fire to Japanese supplies and munition depots.

ADVANCE TOWARDS NANKING AND CHINKIANG

The dispatches state that Chinese troops are advancing in three columns along the highway from Hangchow towards Nanking and Chinkiang, while another column, operating further East is pushing towards Wuhing, an important town on the South shore of Taihu Lake.

The Chinese forces which crossed the Chientang river in the Chekiang Province are said to be advancing in the direction of Hangchow.—Reuter.

Chinese Complaint Against France

CHUNGKING, April 23.

The Foreign Office has protested to the French Embassy against interference with the display of Chinese national flags in the French Concession in Shanghai.—Reuter

MUSLIM ANGER WITH ITALY

"Act Of Savages And Barbarians"

(From Our Correspondent.)

TUNIS, April 9.

(By Air Mail.)

Italy's invasion of Albania has provoked a strong feeling in the Muslim world, judging from reactions in the French Empire.

The Tunisian Press devotes whole pages to the matter. "Petit Matin" deplores that Rome should imitate Hitlerite ideals, and declares that, after the latest exploit, all Europe remains on its guard.

Italy's policy contradicts her assurances showered on the Muslim world, the paper declares.

As to those who have held up Mussolini as the Protector of Islam," it continues, "after the attacks by his planes on open towns partly inhabited by Muslim, their last illusions, if they really had any, must have vanished."

A report from Beirut says that indignation is rife there against the Italian aggression. The committee of the Ulemas of Syria—Muslim doctors of sacred law and theology—has summoned an extraordinary meeting of its members.

Jemil Mardam, former Prime Minister of Syria declared to-day: "We consider Italy's aggression as the act of savages and like the invasions of barbarians. We are convinced that this aggression will have a most serious repercussion in the Arab and Islamic worlds."

A message from Antioch says that official circles in the Hatay, formerly known as the Sanjag of Alexandretta, completely disapprove of Italy's attitude and describe her attack on Albania as "an act of barbarism."

Great resentment has been aroused among Moroccans, especially in Fez and Marakesh, states a Casablanca message. The feeling is expressed that the Italian action, following Italy's steps depriving Libyan Muslims of their land, creates a wide gap between Italy and the Muslim world.

NAZI PRESS OUTBURST

British Provocation Reached 'Scandalous Proportions' In S. W. Africa

BERLIN, April 22.

"Britain's provocation in German south-west Africa" is the main item featured by a local newspaper.

The newspaper says that London is behind the manoeuvre. British provocation is also asserted to have reached "scandalous proportions" in Daressalam.

The message is printed significantly above a Vienna telegram concerning Colonial Congress, which meets at Vienna on May 16 and states that 25,000 persons will attend and special celebrations are planned for the Golden Jubilee of the colonial forces in German East Africa and South West Africa.—Reuter.

NEW NAVAL BASE

Fr. Cabinet's Decision

PARIS, April 22.

The construction of a new naval base at Port Merselkebir, west of Oran, is foreshadowed in one of a series of decrees just issued embodying yesterday's Cabinet decisions.

The Decree empowers the Government to acquire the necessary land and forbids new building in the zone without military licence. —Reuter.

WATERY GRAVE FOR SIX CREWS

LONDON, April 22.

Disaster befell 'Cullercoat's' motor lifeboat when making a trial trip off the Tynemouth. It overturned in the breakers within sight of the shore. A strong wind and rough sea hampered the rescue operations.

Of the ten crew, six were drowned and three injured.—Reuter.

SIR N. HENDERSON BACK IN BERLIN

LONDON, April 23.

The Press Association understands that Sir Nevile Henderson has left London and will return to Berlin in the afternoon.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Artificial Rubber.

Early in 1939 Herr Hitler announced to the world that Germany had perfected an artificial rubber suitable for use as motor car tyres.

This wonderful achievement comes at the end of many experiments made by scientists in the last one hundred years. Michael Faraday was the first to discover the chemical composition of rubber, another Englishman called Williams found in it the essential chemical compound isoprene, and in 1892 Sir William Tilden found that isoprene could be got from turpentine.

The scientists did not find it a difficult matter to derive isoprene from substances made up of hydrogen and carbon, and then to change this into rubber by means of invisible rays, or by the addition of other chemical substances. Their difficulty throughout the years has been to give artificial rubber the same quality of elasticity as that found in natural rubber.

An India-rubber ball known to have been the plaything of a Peruvian child will bounce as well to-day as it did when buried in the tiny grave 300 years ago, but the bits of artificial rubber hitherto produced carry no such guarantee. Vulcanised or unvulcanised, they are still perishable.

Two or three pounds of rubber made in England a year before the war are still in existence. This rubber product was like commercial rubber in every way, but was never produced on a commercial scale, because after the war Britain commanded the sources of natural rubber and the price fell to a point where artificial rubber could not compete with it.

A SHORT STORY

New Conquest

BY MEREDITH SCHOLL.

Peggy decided that Jim Hibbard was like something you read about. He was good-looking and rich and romantic. He was tender and thoughtful and endearing. He danced divinely and noticed your clothes and remembered to have flowers sent. He said things to flatter your vanity, little things that a girl likes to hear.

There was only one hitch. It was something Erla Davenport mentioned in a casual round about way.

"Jim's fun. We all thought he was fun."

"Really, darling. Don't tell me I'm 'that' far down on the list."

Erla made a business of counting on her fingers. "Number eight. Yes, that's right. First, there was Marie, then Kay, then Janet and then, worse luck, me."

"How awfull Tell me, darling, how does one exist—gracefully, I mean,—when one gets bored?"

"One doesn't," Erla said lightly. "He does."

Earl's warning had come almost too late. Just last night Peggy had decided she loved him. They had talked vaguely of running away together. Thank goodness he had wanted to wait until today to complete their plans.

She wondered momentarily just how much Erla knew. It was a little frightening to think that she and Marie and Kay and all the others had been so much aware of this that was happening. Fear gave way to resentment because they had waited until now, until this crucial moment, to warn her. Women are like that. Women who have suffered like to see others suffer from the same cause.

Even so, Peggy decided, the task that lay ahead wasn't going to be easy. She had allowed herself to love Jim Hibbard quite completely. It was going to be hard forgetting him. She wondered whether she could ever completely put him from her mind. These past few weeks had been so glorious. Men as romantic as Jim Hibbard were rare indeed and a woman needs romance.

She was prepared when he called for her that night. She knew, and not without a little thrill, that her attempts to look lovelier and more alluring than ever on this, their last, evening together, had not been futile.

"You're gorgeous! May I kiss you!"

He was like that. He asked if he might kiss her, knowing that she was as eager as he, but knowing too how it suaved her pride to be asked.

She smiled, but did not come into his arms. "Wouldn't that be a little ironic?"

Instantly he sensed that something was wrong. He stared at her a long time, searching her mind. She was proud of her ability to remain inscrutable, in command of the situation. Slowly he said: "I don't think I quite understand."

She gestured. "Oh, Jim, what's the use of going on? We've had fun. Let's part friends. The way you did with the others."

"So that's it?"

"That's it. I've been warned. They saw the time was ripe, so they warned me. You don't deny the others, do you Jim?"

His lips pressed together firmly. His eyes smoldered. "The cats!" He turned suddenly and looked at her squarely. There was something in his eyes she hadn't seen before. "I could deny it. I could deny everything. But I'm not going to. There have been others. Quite a few. I'm telling you this, because I can't lie to you. I've got to be honest and tell you the truth."

"And make a martyr of yourself. You know that lying would do no good, because I'd find out. So you seize the chance to make yourself out a hero."

He seized her hand. "Darling, that isn't so! I love you! Dear God, I love you! Oh, don't you see how hard it's going to be for me to prove to you that I mean it?"

She hesitated, because he seemed so deadly in earnest, and he was so handsome and had so completely won her heart. But she remembered Erla's warning and her cool confidence.

"I believe you, Jim. I think you mean all that. You make yourself mean it, as you have so many times before. Those other women aren't fools. They must have thought you believed it too. No, Jim, that isn't enough. Your record's against you. I don't intend to run the risk of suffering what those others suffered."

He was pleading now, frantic. "Darling, for God's sake, don't! Can't you see it was never the same with the others? Can't you see you're different, that this is the real thing? I love you! I'll never stop loving you? How can you be so cruel? Do I deserve this because of a few harmless affairs with other women? Losing the only girl who ever meant anything to me? The one girl in all the world who can make me happy?"

She stood up, because she could not bear to hear more, because her heart was breaking.

"No, Jim! It's over! Finished! I couldn't be satisfied with a man with your record"

She did not know when he turned away. She heard the door open and close. She turned then, and tears were in her eyes. And her heart was suddenly empty and it seemed that never again could she be the same, never happy or gay and laughing.

Outside, Jim Hibbard sighed heavily. Then he squared his shoulders and stepped briskly along the street. He was thinking that to-morrow night he could go to Hal Esson's party after all. Hal was having a cousin of his from the west. A beauty, according to all reports.

A smile played about Jim's lips. The prospect pleased him. A new conquest. A new affair. Girls from the west, he was told, loved romance. Well, he was just the boy who knew how to be romantic.

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THEY TEND TO AID ROBBERS

Osaka Police Ban On Toy Pistols

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

Toy pistols will not be permitted in Osaka Prefecture in Japan. Very recently, the Public Safety Section of the Osaka Prefectural Police instructed all police chiefs within the prefecture to see that toy pistols, cigarette-lighters designed like pistols, or similar articles are neither manufactured nor sold.

The Osaka Prefectural Police believe that toy pistols and similar things tend to aid robbers, as evidenced in many cases where "fire-arms" used by masked bandits proved in reality to be toy pistols.—United Press.

Mehtar Of Chitral Back From Haj

PESHAWAR, April 22.

After his Haj pilgrimage and a brief sojourn in India, His Highness the Mehtar of Chitral has reached his capital in the Hindukush.

A Chakdara Fort (Malkhand Agency message says that the Mehtar chartered an aeroplane on April 18 last owing to the land route being snow-bound and reached Drosh by air, from where he motored a distance of about 30 miles to Chitral. At Chakdara, the Mehtar was seen off by the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent, Malkhand Agency, prominent Khans of the Dir and Swat States and a large crowd that collected at the aerodrome.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS SUPPORT LITERACY CAMPAIGN

A huge meeting was held on Sunday evening at the DeLisle Road Maidan Bombay, to organise the public to assist in the Literacy Drive to be started in the montn of May.

The meeting which is one of a series organised in furtherance of the Literacy campaign in the city was largely attended and presided over by Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Among those who addressed the audience were Miss Godaveri Gokhale, Mrs. Dange, Messrs. Nimbkar, Jogleker, Mirajkar and several others.

All the speakers reminded the audience of the appalling illiteracy which prevailed in ubiquity within the precincts of the city and pointed out the need to extirpate it. Now, the popular Congress Ministry held the reins of the Government of Bombay and there was not an iota of doubt that they would leave no stone unturned to achieve this object.

The city of Bombay, was known as the "Urbs Prima in Indis"; but the statistics of illiteracy did not justify that glorified nomenclature.

Only, when this accursed evil of gross ignorance was banished from our midst could we aspire to that claim.

The Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee is on the verge of launching a vast drive to spread knowledge of the 3 Rs. among the illiterate population of the city. Its aim was to see that not a single ignoramus was left unenlightened. It would do everything possible to educate public opinion in this direction.

The public were exhorted to assist in making the campaign a complete success. Each volunteer could undertake to teach at least a decade of pupils and thus the entire illiterate population could be converted into literates.

With the co-operation of the public and their genuine succour in this direction, the city could be rid of illiteracy before the 'Drive' was over.

SYSTEMATIC PROMOTION OF CULTURAL RELATIONS

Italo-Japanese Agreement Signed

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, and the Italian Ambassador, Mr. Giacinto Auriti, recently signed a cultural agreement between Japan and Italy.

Essentially the same in wording as the Japanese-German cultural pact concluded last November, the agreement provides for systematic promotion of cultural relations, specially through "science and art, music and literature, stage and screen, photography and radio, youth movment and sports, "et-cetera."

Detailed arrangements have been entrusted to the competent authorities of the two nations.—United Press.

Mr. Patel Sailing For Hollywood

BOMBAY April 21.

Mr. A. J. Patel, a pictorialist and cinematographer of Bombay, who is the Chairman of the Photographic Society of India and Vice-President of the Amateur Cine Society of India, will be shortly sailing for Hollywood.

The 20th Century Fox Film Corporation who are filming the novel "Rains Came", by Louis Bromfield, utilised the services of Mr. Patel in making record pictures in India for this film, and now during the actual shooting of the film Mr. Patel will be in Hollywood.—United Press.

A Press Note issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs says that money order for payment in Czechoslovakia will not be accepted by the post offices in India until further notice.

Insured letters addressed to Balearic Islands, Canary Islands and Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea will not be accepted for transmission by post until further notice.—United Press.

HUGE GOLD SHIPMENTS TO U. S.

LONDON, April 22.

Large gold shipments to U.S. are taking place. Nearly £20,000,000 left English ports yesterday, bound for New York, one liner carrying £9,000,000. Further big shipments are expected to-day and in early part of next week.

These movements are connected with unsettled political conditions arising from recent events in Europe.

In five weeks since German annexation of Czechoslovakia gold exports from the United Kingdom to United States have aggregated £112,000,000. Writers in financial Press divide the flow into three main streams—conversion of gold held in London on account of hoarders into dollars, transfer of a proportion of the official reserves and movement of liquid capital to the United States.—B. O. W.

U. S. "NO" TO M. BATA

Refused Entry Because He Has A Czech Passport

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW YORK, April 7,
(By Air Mail.)

M. Thomas Bata, the Czechoslovakia shoe "king" has been refused entry into U. S. A. because he is travelling with a Czech passport.

He has been released on his own recognizances pending an appeal regarding the validity of such passports.

Six other "Queen Mary" passengers with Czech passports are being held at Ellis Island.

STORY THAT GAVE LORD STANHOPE THE JITTERS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The story which gave Lord Stanhope the jitters and provoked his Royal Ark outburst was a product of the German "upset-the-nerves-of-the-democracies" propaganda factory. It was to the effect that the German air force was contemplating an attack on British ships in the Mediterranean.

The fact that the Secret Service had informed Mr. Chamberlain, but not the First Lord, that the rumour was non-sense indicates a serious lack of collaboration between Government departments.

Lord Stanhope, incidentally, was the "hero" of the last misuse of a "D" Notice—the communication from a Press Committee operating on behalf of the Service Departments which, quite properly, tells newspapers what information they should not reveal about troop movements and similar matters likely to be useful to an enemy country.

That misuse occurred on October 6, when the creation of a Ministry of Information, with Lord Stanhope as Censor of the Press, was put on the list of subjects about which the newspaper-reading public was to be kept ignorant.

Most newspapers, while resenting the notice, obeyed it lest the Official Secrets Acts might be invoked against them. "Reynolds" ignored the notice, protested, in its issue of October 9, against the idiotic official hush-hush, and—nothing happened!

I Cover The Town

(Continued from page 6)

I could not regularly pay the house rent, was in debt to my tailor and had to move about by bus. I do not think I would be very popular: I would be treading on too many corns. . . . it would be more satisfying." Well, Sir Homi, what about swopping over. I would not mind making the sacrifice. And I am sure "The Chronicle" wont mind.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, April 12

For purposes of Nazi propaganda in this country Britain has been divided into four or five regions, each of which is in charge of a Stutzpunktleiter, which means "Key-point Leader".

The object is to bring every German in this country into the German Labour Front.

In confidential documents which are being circulated to Germans asking them to join the movement is a significant blank space for the recording of refusals and the reasons.

Herr Ernst Lahrmann, whose suggested appointment as German Vice-Consul in Manchester "was not proceeded with", is the Stutzpunktletter for Lancashire His headquarters are in Liverpool.

SPY DENIAL

I found him very annoyed today.

"It has been suggested that we are a spy organisation", he said.

"I am no spy. Do you think that if we were spying I would talk about our affairs by telephone as I have done.

"Of course, I conduct propaganda, but only among Germans with German passports. I expect them to come to our meetings and listen. I expect every German to be interested in German affairs.

"Since most German affairs are distorted by the British Press, it is very necessary to put them into plain German.

"Membership of the German Labour Front is not forced on them, but we would like them to join.

"I have asked the police to attend my meetings, but they say they are not interested. I am afraid that if the trouble that is being made about our movement continues, there will be reprisals against English organisations in Germany".

Herr Lahrmann is also angry because documents sent from Nazi Party head-quarters to Germans in this country have been published in the Press.

NEED NOT REPLY

"How do you think this happened?" I asked him.

"I think the British Post Office suspects the secrecy of these letters. I sent a letter to Manchester. It came back. It had been opened. I have complained to the Post Office.

"Or maybe letters have been opened by people in anti-German households which are employing German girls".

He denied that there was any special reason for asking Germans why they refused to join the Labour Front.

"Those who do not wish to join", he said, "need not reply".

Herr Lahrmann honorary representative in Liverpool for the Leipzig Industries Fair. He has been in England 12 years working, as he says, "to create friendship between Germany and England"

THE DICTATORS SEE EYE TO EYE

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, April 8,
(By Air Mail.)

The craft of photo-montage—mounting and dressing up photographs to form illustrations that have the meaning of a cartoon—is the subject of an exhibition being held by Mr. Bernard King at the Isobar Club in Lawn-road, Hampstead.

The picture that is attracting most attention is the one illustrated here, showing Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini seeing eye to eye. It is terribly topical to-day.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hore-Belisha are among those who have asked for copies.

Mr. King, whose work is well-known to readers of the "News Chronicle," is a Londoner who has evolved his own advanced technique of mounting and make-up from experience in the United States and Germany.

End Of Important Session

Record Of Social Good: Taxing The Very Rich For Mass Uplift

(From Our Assembly Correspondent)

One of the most important sessions of the Bombay Legislative Assembly was prorogued on Saturday. The session was important, it must easily be conceded, not for its long sitting—which by no means is the longest—not for its enormous legislative turnover, but for laying the foundation of a great and difficult task of undertaking a rural and economic uplift programme, with social repercussions of a very far-reaching nature.

For making an earnest beginning to bestow on the masses of this Province economic and social benefits, the fifth session, it is generally admitted has had few parallels.

The outstanding feature of this session was the presentation of budget by Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister, on February 15, and the subsequent discussion on it for full twelve days when the guillotine was applied. The proposals included in the Budget constituted a feather in the cap of the Finance Minister, and his speech will long be remembered as being a very remarkable one. His subsequent utterances on the floor of the House on the future programme of rural uplift must be ragarded as frank, unequivocal and comprehensive.

The Congress Government, the Ministers stated in effect on more than one occasion, made only such promises as they would positively carry out. This is certainly a departure from its past practice of ministerial quibblings and stereotyped tautology.

50 LAKHS FOR DEVELOPMENT

A special item in the budget about which well-wishers of the village people should take note of, was the starting of Special Development Fund of Rs. 90 lakhs for development purposes of a non-recurrent character. There was also provision for training of village workers, for supplying medicine in rural areas for education and other social welfare work, and, as the Finance Minister envisaged, "for the unified rural development department of to-morrow."

For securing the social good of the people, "taxation must be paid by those who have the fortunate faculty for payment." With these last words still ringing in their ears and after having heard unexpected and, to a few, very bold taxation proposals, one could easily imagine the feelings against the Congress and the resultant tempo of the debate in the following days.

But as days rolled by, and discussion progressed, it was realised that those representatives of the vested interest were upset and alarmed not for what had been done but for what would be done. Coming events, it seemed to them, were casting their shadows before.

TAXING THE VERY RICH.

The Finance Minister himself lifted the veil for those who could not understand the snags and intricacies of devising a machinery for taxing the very rich. The incidence of tax, as was pointed out in the case of the Sales Tax, would mostly fall on the middle classes, although the urban immovable property tax would, to a certain extent, fall on the rich.

The most important factor that stood out in the course of the budget revelation was the decision completely to demolish the demon of drink that had been stalking this country for a number of years during which time, for a limited period the Government of the day decided to launch prohibition gradually by a rationing system and Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi, the then Excise Minister, found a mystery which proved the frustrated of his policy as he himself indicated on the floor of the House.

The arguments of most of the party leaders in the Opposition on the prohibition issue were thoroughly exposed by the Ministers attack.

From the very outset, Government benches had adhered to the accepted canons of having given in the expenditure of time "adequate room for the three great spheres in which the private member makes his greatest contributions," applying all these three tests, no blame can be laid at the door of Government. Firstly, full opportunity was given to gain information by means of questions and answers. Secondly, sufficient time was given to ventilate their grievances and, thirdly, such opportunity was given to the Opposition as to express its views upon the problem under discussion.

AT FAG END OF THE SESSION.

But as the life of the session drew to a close, the enthusiasm, that was evinced in the earlier stages, withered away. Vast rows of almost empty benches struck the eyes. Except for the thunder and roar of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the rhetoric of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, the leader of the Opposition, statistical sermons of Mr. Parulekar, a formidable array of questions from Mr. Jhabvala, there was nothing worthy of note in the Opposition.

The attendance of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Sir Dhanjishah Cooper could be counted on fingers. Sir Siddappa Thottappa Kambli shed the lustre of his presence only on the last day!

It was evident that the Opposition could never mobilise its forces. On all occasions Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. A. B. Latthe invited full and free criticisms during the stages when they introduced the Bombay Land Revenue Tenancy Bill, the Land Revenue Assessment Bill and the Debt. Redemption Bill and before these Bills were referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. L. M. Patil's replies to the criticisms on the Village Panchayat Bill were thoroughly convincing, and his appealing argument that the Bill had been changed from page to page and that Government was launching an experiment should have touched even the most uncompromising critics. The Bill passed through all the three readings.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie showed a keen interest in the debates, although his Bills were few and minor and non-controversial.

DR. GILDER'S UNENVIABLE TASK

It is on the shoulders of Dr. M. D. Gilder that the most responsible and stupendous task of carrying out the Prohibition Policy of Government rests. He has amply showed that he is more than a match for all combined and hostile forces in the country.

To Mr. Morarji Desai is left the task of piloting the two most important Bills, namely, Bombay Land Tenancy Bill and the Land Revenue Assessment Bill, which may, perhaps, be taken up for consideration in the next session.

The whole session being almost monopolised by Mr. Latthe, suffice it to mention that he came out with flying colours.

The place of honour in the whole Cabinet plainly belongs to the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher. To him, more than any other person, belongs the responsibility of political strategy, of reinforcing Government attack as he so ably did at the time of Opposition criticisms on Prohibition and of refuting arguments, and slashing the Opposition in a thorough and authoritative manner. It can be truly said of him that he acquitted himself in a very creditable manner. He was very ably assisted by Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, whose contributions to the debate were characterised by firm grasp of facts and brilliant presentation of arguments.

HONOUR TO WHOM....

The whole House will be grateful to the tactful handling of delicate situations by the Speaker, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar. It was he on more than one occasion kept the debate on a high level, gave clear expositions when speakers on the floor of the House tried to make hay of one another's speeches and arguments.

One point needs particular mention. To an amendment on a clause of the Rent Restriction Bill, seeking to give statutory powers to landlords for voluntary reduction of rent, Mr. Mavlankar's difficulties whether it was competent for him to allow an amendment which went against the spirit of the Finance Bill, which had been accepted by the House. Mr. Munshi, who acted in the absence of Mr. Patil saw a point in the amendment moved by Mr. M. C. Mitha, and did not feel the particular difficulty which the Speaker felt. Consideration was, however, deferred till the next day, when Mr. Patil who had been absent the previous day in the Upper House, submitted that the amendment went against the spirit of the Finance Act. The amendment was ruled out of order, and the Bill was accepted by the House.

So, the session is over with several other minor Bills in Government's "docket". Will the Opposition members now cast off their political make-believe and realise that they can serve their constituencies better by plumping for legislation which is really for the social and economic uplift of the masses as such undertaken by Government in the present session?

MUTT AND JEFF—Ah, Well, There's No Doubt a Broker Is a Brokes—Broke or Not

By BUD FISHER

YAWS, AS A MANAGING DIRECTOR IN MY FIELD I MUST SAY I PULLED THROUGH THE DEPRESSION RAWTHER NICELY!
BY THE WAY, MAJOR, WHAT LINE OF BUSINESS ARE YOU IN?
ADVERTISING CLUB
3-16
ADVERTISING!
ADVERTISING? WELL; I'LL BE--- I'M IN THAT GAME, TOO!
WELL, WE HAVE SOMETHING IN COMMON! HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?
OH, 'TAIN'T BAD!---- BUT DON'T YOUR FEET HURT?
YOUNG MAN, I MIGHT INFORM YOU THAT I HAVE A SEAT IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE!
OH, WELL! I'M ON THE CURB EXCHANGE!
EAT AT JOE'S
BLUE PLATE DINNER 35¢

Federation Of Indian Students' Societies In Europe

Youth And The Ideological Conflict

Mr. K. Zilliacus speaking to the Third Annual Conference of the Federation of I. S. S. E. held at Friend's House, Rustom Road, London, said:—

I want to address you as one who belongs to the generation that fought in the last world war, speaking to those who have got as far in life to-day as my generation did in 1914. I also want to talk to you as one who is an Englishman in law and by emotional loyalty, but an internationalist by training and conviction, speaking to you as Indians who in your life time will have to solve the double problem of making your country an independent nation and fitting it to take its place as a member of the world community.

I look upon your generation with mingled envy and pity. Envy because what is taking place in the world is of such surpassing interest that you are indeed fortunate to have so many years in which to see what happens next and to help mould the shape of thing to come. Pity, because your generation is almost certainly doomed to endure great suffering. You know the old saying that happy peoples are those who have no history. Unfortunately the converse holds true that times in which history is being made are times in which there is much unhappiness and injustice. We are living in such times to-day.

BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

Your generation will have to finish the job to which mine set their hands. The world war found us singularly ignorant and ill-prepared. We did not believe that such things could happen, for we were complacent about Western civilisation and knew nothing of international relations or the workings of Imperialism. War fell upon us like a bolt from the blue, with the shock of an overwhelming surprise.

The war did convey the lesson to the majority of the belligerent nations—and they were the greater part of mankind—that there was something radically wrong with our boasted civilisation. The political conclusion was drawn that the war was an ideological conflict between democracy and militarism, and that the victory of democracy must be made permanent by joining the nations together in some form of world Government based on an increasing measure of social justice.

A very imperfect and halting form was given to this new idea of the interdependence of democracy, social justice and lasting peace through world Government, in the founding of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation. Such as they were, these institutions represented the contribution of Liberalism—in the broad, non-party sense of progressive believers in the present economic system—to the solution of our post-war problems. I think we can say to-day that the League and the I. L. O. were the last contribution of liberalism to history. They were intended to be a half-way house between the demands of the extreme left, roused by the agony of the world war and fired by the example of the Russian Revolution, and the resistance to any innovations of the extreme Right.

DELUSION SHATTERED.

For the first ten years after the war it looked as though the great experiment might succeed. The great slump shattered that delusion. It showed that the evils from which civilisation is suffering are more deep-seated than anything dreamed of in the philosophy of Liberalism. To-day it looks as though we were returning to a new Dark Age, a large part of Europe and the Far East has sunk into a state of barbarism and tyranny worse than anything mankind has endured for centuries. One quarter of humanity is at war, and most of the remaining three quarters engaged in the greatest and costliest and most deadly arms race known to history. We live in a series of crises, each worse and more menacing than the last, and are haunted by the fear that at any moment a crisis may end in a world war.

FATE OF CIVILISATION

Why is civilisation disintegrating before our eyes? What is happening is not an Act of God or a calamity of nature, such as an epidemic or an earthquake. It is solely and entirely the work of man, the product of his will and brain. What man has done, man can undo. There is nothing 'fatal' or 'inevitable' about the horrors and disasters we are witnessing. They are due to the failure of human wisdom and can be set right if enough of us understand why things have gone wrong. Moreover, whether we understand what is going on or not we are not only spectators of but actors in the world drama. What we do or fail to do affects world events and what happens in the world affects our lives. The crisis and the conflict are so profound that they raise what are literally life and death issues.

We have therefore a literally a vital interest in understanding and making up our minds about world events. Let me therefore trace rapidly the outline of the world situation, and then proceed to draw certain conclusions.

It is now clear that the Liberal analysis of world affairs at the Peace Conference was superficial. It regarded the economic system based on private enterprise as part of the order of nature and took for granted that it would continue to function after the war as well as it did before. The great slump proved the falsity of that assumption.

INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY.

Liberals were right in holding that international anarchy must be ended by establishing some form of world Government if civilization were to survive. They were also right in their view that there could be no world Government unless it were based on social justice and democracy and that these three things, in the modern world, stand or fall together.

But Liberals failed to perceive that capitalism had developed, through the concentration of economic and financial power in giant banks, trusts and combines, into plutocracy, and that plutocracy had huge vested interests in imperialism and war preparations, and would bitterly oppose any form of world Government. Plutocracy also stultifies democracy and refuses any big advance towards social justice.

The great slump laid these realities bare. Plutocracy, frightened by the partial break-down of the economic order, took refuge in pushing Governments into economic nationalism, war preparations and political reaction and endeavoured to stultify as much as possible of the burden of the slump on to the shoulders of the working class.

THREE GROUPS.

To-day there are three groups of nations. The Fascist bloc, where reaction has gone all the way to counter-revolution. These regimes are the conscious negation of all the values of civilisation for the last hundred years. They passionately deny the rights of the individual or the ethics of human brotherhood. They have exalted nationalism to a form of racial idolatry. They have made a God of the State, made war preparations the backbone of their economic life and aggression and war the highest end of the State.

The Soviet Union, in spite of certain superficial resemblances, in the antithesis of these regimes in international policy and in the purpose of its internal policy alike. For the U. S. S. R. is the outcome of a successful social revolution and has set itself to realise all the values of Liberal civilisation more fully than they could ever be realised under the existing economic system.

Between the Fascist bloc and the Soviet Union are the plutodemocracies, France, Great Britain and the United States. They are half-paralysed by the internal ideological conflict between the working class and the plutocracy. In the United States, the common people—i.e., the workers and farmers and lower middle class—are in the ascendant in the Roosevelt regime. In France and Great Britain reaction representing the plutocracy is in the ascendant.

The British and French plutodemocracies at any rate are doomed. They have failed to organise the world for peace through the League. They are now failing to organise their nations and Empires effectively for war. Either plutocracy will destroy democracy and move through Fascism to world war or democracy will destroy plutocracy and move through socialism and elimination of Empire to peace

NO LONGER GREAT COUNTRY

This country is no longer a great power alone. Even in conjunction with France it is doubtful whether we can hold our own against the Fascist bloc which Mr. Chamberlain has helped to build up and has strengthened immeasurably by assisting them to conquer Czechoslovakia and Spain.

The solution would be for France and Great Britain to join hands with the Soviet Union and pledge themselves to a policy of colonial emancipation, which in the case of this country would mean recognising India's right of self-determination. But that would mean taking sides in the ideological conflict with the Soviet Union against Fascism. The plutocracy of this country and France would rather see democracy and civilisation die a thousand deaths than do that. They prefer putting themselves in a position where they will soon have to choose between surrender, implying the ultimate loss of both national independence and democracy, and an Imperialist war against suicidal odds.

LESSONS FOR INDIANS

The lesson for you, as Indians, is that you will soon have nothing to hope or to fear from the ruling class of this country. In September 1937, Mr. Ogilvie, speaking in the Indian Assembly on behalf of the Defence Department, said that in case a major danger threatened India, the British Army, Navy and Air Force would come to your assistance. Well, Mr. Chamberlain has changed all that. When he murdered Czechoslovakia and Spanish democracy he also sabotaged Imperial defence to death. In case of a world war this country will be fighting for its life against such fearful odds, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain and the plutocracy he represents, that we shan't be able to do anything about whatever happens in the Far East.

So far from Great Britain being able to help India, the ruling class of this country will, if you allow it to do so, squander Indian lives and treasure as recklessly as it proposes to gamble with the lives of the British people. In the war that its pro-Fascist foreign policy and refusal to cooperate with the Soviet Union is making inevitable. That war will last for years and will end in revolutions.

This is the situation in which you will have to attempt the double task of freeing your country from alien rule and welding its diversity of races, tongues, religions and political structures into national unity, and helping free India to play her part in the common task of civilised mankind and that is to build up some form of world government based on democracy and social justice.

Cable Messages

From Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress:

You are nation's future leaders. Wish your conference all success.

FROM JAWAHARLAL NEHRU:

Greeting to your Conference. This gave time of national and international crisis demands that Indian students should hold together and prepare themselves for future action.

MESSAGES:

FROM RABINDRANATH TAGORE

I have heard with interest of the good and useful work that is being carried on in England by the Federation of Indian Student Societies and I wish all success to its annual Conference.

FROM MAHATMA GANDHI:

(Through his Secretary, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur)

You may rest assured that all endeavours to promote unity among Indians and to foster a spirit of service to India's millions among the youth of our country, in particular, always have Mahatmaji's good wishes and blessings. Wishing your Conference every success.

FROM HON. B. G. KHER, PRIME MINISTER OF BOMBAY:

I was glad to learn that you are about to hold your Third Annual Conference in London. Years ago, when I was in London, I felt the need of such an organisation as yours. You are, I think, singularly fortunate in having been able to found an institution which brings you into contact with Indian students all over Europe. You can help India's cause in a great measure if you try to spread the message of the Congress—of India's Swaraj—wherever you may have occasion to go. I wish your Conference all success.

FROM HON. SAYED MAHMUD MINISTER OF EDUCATION, BIHAR

I have great pleasure in sending my heartfelt greetings to my countrymen assembled in London for the third Annual Conference of the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Europe. Let my young friends remember that they are charged with the high mission of interpreting India's cultural heritage to Europe and of gleaning wisely the treasured wisdom of Europe so as to enrich our national life and ennoble it. May success attend your efforts to bring about solidarity and unity among your members and make them hold fast to the best traditions of India and keep aloft the banner of our Motherland in other countries of the world.

FROM MR. K. F. NARIMAN, M. L. A.

It is gratifying to learn that Indian students in Europe are uniting and organising with a view to co-ordinate their activities, so as to enable them to carry on their patriotic efforts more effectively; very soon, after their return to India they will have to assume the mantle of citizenship, and in order to be properly equipped for that great and responsible task, it is well that Indian students abroad should pay as much attention to current political events as to the academic or literary pursuits. Let them adhere to high ideals and pursue them at all costs; and I hope that united and organised, Indian Student Community in Europe will echo and voice the real Indian national sentiment in Western countries. I wish your Conference all success.

FROM HON. S. V. GOKHALE, MINISTER FOR EDUCATION, CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

I wish success to your Conference. Indian students studying in Europe owe a duty to the Motherland. The opportunities offered to them are unique and in availing themselves of those opportunities they can make an effective contribution to India's advancement.

FROM HON. C. J. VARKI MINISTER FOR EDUCATION MADRAS

The Federation of Indian Student Societies in Europe has among its objects the very laudable one of keeping united the Indian students scattered about the different countries of Europe by co-ordinating their activities. If the Federation could be that centripetal force and make Indian students realise the identity of their interests and aspirations in a bond of brotherhood and fellowship, it would have done a great service not only to the hundreds of Indian students scattered about in European countries but also to India. My best wishes for the success of your Conference

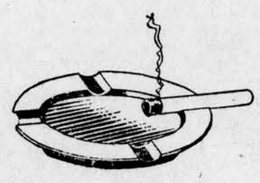
FROM MR. BISWANATH DAS, CHIEF MINISTER, ORISSA

It is a pleasure to us all here that students from our country have formed themselves into societies and have taken on themselves to live a life of discipline. If anything from the West has to be learnt, we have to learn discipline. Mahatma Gandhi has started a great experiment to free not only his countrymen but also humanity from exploitation, domination and bondage with weapons of Truth and Non-violence. May I appeal to you friends to have this great ideal in view.

FROM P. A. TIMBERLAKE, SECRETARY, B. U. L. N. S.

May we convey to the Fedind our very warmest congratulations on the excellent work of enlightenment that it has already achieved.

Our members join with you in asserting that no nation can be truly democratic—far less pursue a democratic foreign policy—while it is refusing to extend democratic principles to countries subject to it. The B. U. L. N. S. is anxious to co-operate with Indian students in every way possible in convincing public opinion that any lasting solution of Europe's difficulties must include a solution of the colonial question, in the spirit of justice to the colonial peoples. That attitude inspired the League in its early years; unless it returns we can have little hope for the establishment of peace and international order.



carried unanimously

All in favour?.....carried.....another proposition settled. And as the familiar words "Have a Cigarette?" pass around it is plain to see Player's Magnums are also "carried unanimously." The familiar lifebuoy packet and tin are everywhere.....And there's generally a sound reason for such solid public preference.....in this case particularly sound —

Player's Please

All-India Passengers' Day

The Railways are spreading throughout the world to carry passengers from one part of the country to the other. The study of the world-railways is vast one, yet a little glance upon the subject lights up the view that facilities given by the Indian Railways to its passengers are negligible in comparison of those supplied in other advanced countries. Innumerable societies and uncounted social minds are trying to improve the condition of the passengers in Railway compartments. The Kasht Niwarak Samiti Agra has arranged to celebrate, "All India Passengers Day" on 30th April so that every passenger may realise his own responsibility to achieve facilities from the railway-administrations. All the members of this Samiti and the sympathiser of the Railway agitation are hereby requested to celebrate 30th April as "All India Passenger's Day."

Remissions In Baroda

BARODA, April 17

To meet the situation created by the failure of Rabi crops in the villages of Kalol, Patan, Chansma, Kadi, and Harij mahals of Mehsana District, Government have granted relief to all Khedut Khatedars (except Barkhali land holders) of the affected villages.

This has entailed remission of about Rs. 1,94,326 and suspension of about Rs.6,53,103 in the affected villages of the eight mahals of Mehsana District.

In all remission of about Rs. 3,35,000 and suspension of about Rs 98,000 have been granted in the current year's land revenue in Mehsana District.

Lova Pastilles

FOR COUGH, COLDS AND ALL INFECTIONS OF THROAT

INVALUABLE FOR SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS

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Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., Bombay.

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AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

American Cotton In Europe

Texas Travelling Students' Candid Report

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 13.

"For the first time we saw American cotton as one of the many cottons instead of as the only cotton—as we may sometimes think."

In that illuminating phrase one of the students from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas who was in England last summer as a winner of the Cotton Study Tour Travelling Fellowships offered by the Department of Agronomy in that college expresses the impression of the group on landing at Liverpool.

The winners of the fellowships in certain years are granted a rapid trip over the cotton-producing States of their own country and then a quick view of the areas in Britain and on the Continent where American cotton competes for markets and use with the other cottons of the world. The three of them who enjoyed that award in 1938 came to England accompanied by Dr Ide P. Potter, the head of their department. While they were in Manchester they visited the offices of the "Manchester Guardian" and gave some account of their mission.

The "Manchester Guardian" has now received copies of the reports submitted by the tourists to their college on returning. The most comprehensive report is that of Mr. J. W Collier. It runs to roughly 10 000 words.

Having registered the discovery that American is not the only cotton, Mr Collier goes on to other impressions gained at Liverpool as to why, after all, American cotton is preferred by the Lancashire mills. For instance:

1. The mills have used it for many years and prefer it by tradition.
2. American cotton has good quality, even though much is heard to the contrary.
3. The mills are adjusted to spin American staple lengths
4. The crop is so large that the mill is certain it can get the type it desires year after year.

FAULTS IN AMERICAN COTTON

"Though I mentioned that American cotton has good quality I do not mean that improvement is not desired. It is because other growths are improving so fast that our cotton seems to be declining. It is fitting to say here that one reason for the fast improvement in other cotton is the use of American varieties and adapting them to the particular environment. Our commercial seed dealers may be doing harm to our future cotton trade when they sell to our competitors. The fact is worth considering."

It was found that as other growths competed with American in regard to price all the mills tended to shift to the cheaper cotton. "This is one of the chief factors in our declining foreign market. Many mills will pay higher for American cotton rather than shift, but some shift to other growths or mix other growths with American."

Then there were several remediable shortcomings in American cotton. A Liverpool broker was found "more than glad to tell us what was wrong with our cotton. As we all know, the 1937-8 crop was extremely large, and the gins rushed to keep up. Naturally, carelessness entered into the work. In this market mills had rejected several hundred bales because it was ginned wet, present wet, the lint had no strength and was badly cut. There was not only a loss to the merchant but to the prestige of our cotton.

"In Manchester Mr. Fred Taylor, who is employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to investigate false packed bales, gave us some very worthwhile information. He calls false packed bales those that have good cotton on both sides and very poor cotton in between. This is intentional on the part of the ginner and farmer. During our stay in Manchester we went to the Borough Mill, and there we saw a sandwiched bale, good cotton on both sides and wet, worthless cotton in the centre. Other bad cotton was being mixed with good cotton. This mill uses 14 bales per week, and that week six bad ones had been opened. Mr. Taylor estimates that 59 per cent. of the bales are false packed and that 1.5 per cent. of the bales are mixed packed. He includes in the mixed packs those that have one side of one grade or staple and the other side of another kind. These are not intentional, but could be greatly reduced by the co-operation of ginning and farmer.

COMPETING FIBRES

"It seems that American cotton is about the only one that is being damaged by the excess water. Egyptian cotton is also subject to loss of strength because of excess water, but this water is added at the time of packing to bring moisture up to the allowed 8 1-3 per cent. and also to prevent breaking open of bales when standing in a humid climate where water is absorbed. The Egyptian Government has about eliminated this fault with Egyptian cotton, and it remains for us to improve our quality of cotton. The producer could help by drying his cotton before ginning or by proper care and storage of seed cotton before ginning. He can also help by requesting the ginner to install a drier and to employ someone who knows how to and will operate it efficiently. The drier cannot dry soaked cotton, and the farmer should not expect it to."

The French spinners were found to take a kindlier view of this indifferent packing, to regard it as accidental, and in general to be more easily pleased than Lancashire. Mr. Collier suggests an altruistic explanation—"that England . . . . by objecting to the faults and publishing the poor qualities of our cotton, hopes to awaken our farmers, ginners, plant-breeders, and other leaders to the fact, and thus help us to keep our place in the world cotton market before the other countries have slipped in."

Among competing fibres the claims of spun glass are lightly dismissed. "Shirley Institute have experimented with it, and they have found that it is no stronger than wool and very much more expensive. Its only place must be in a country that is using science as an aid to become self-sufficient."

But in the United States Embassy in London the tourists were shown a new thing. "A fellow from near Leeds had been in about a process to "cottnise" hemp, and claimed that he could do jute the same way. This method might prove to be successful, even though it is hard to imagine hemp or jute as a fibre like cotton. At least, it should not be forgotten that methods are being worked out and tried that might interfere with the cotton trade."

SHIRLEY INSTITUTE

There are several references to Shirley Institute, which is credited with having "all the gadgets for determining and recording tension, uniformity, breaking strength, and count of yarns," and with having built them for itself. Some of the most reliable information available to the world about cotton is said to come from the institute.

"American cotton farmers must do something," is one of Mr. Collier's conclusions, and with them the ginners, landowners, and agricultural leaders will have to co-operate, and, speaking as one "reared on a cotton farm," he condemns the familiar attitude of making as much profit as possible each year without consideration of seed planted or ginning standards.

"Many farmers do not know just what they are doing to the cotton industry, and others do not care. Much as I regret to say it, the Government loan has done much to encourage the production of poorer quality cotton. By the loan the same amount was paid for poor grades and staples as for the good ones; thus a farmer could afford to grow the poorer quality cotton, like Half and Half, and get as much for it as his neighbour, who grew a better quality of cotton. You can hardly blame the farmer, since the policy had an entirely wrong principle to begin with. As long as there is a natural programme which does not offer any premiums for good quality of cotton, or discounts against poor quality, improvement will be very slow. We have that kind of a programme or, at least, we had it who did not get the benefit of the good quality of cotton. Regardless of programmes, if the cotton producers are to improve the quality of the American cotton they must work for the good of the entire country and not for themselves alone."

The landowner in Texas is pictured as dictating to the tenant, causing poor seed to be planted and supervising the ginning; he is appealed to use his influence with greater foresight. And there is an all-round call for greater efficiency in production and marketing, with penalties on the ginner for false packing, reduction of wet packing, and a general striving towards uniformity as to grade, staple, and character.

NATIONALISM AND TARIFFS

Another of the tourists, Mr. G. J. Pena, puts most of the same points in more terse forms, and adds others. The excessive nationalism of Germany and Italy and the United States' own high tariff walls are additional counts against Texas cotton in a losing fight with the world's crops. "We have seen the writing on the wall become a reality as we progressed on our European trip," he says. "There wasn't a single instance where we noticed that American cotton had even held its own." But how apply all the remedies with which the tourists returned well primed? Mr. Pena is particularly severe on the American bale—"a beggar among royalty," he calls it, having seen it alongside others in the European warehouses. He examines several other of the obstacles Mr. Collier noted and then makes this politico-economic observation:—

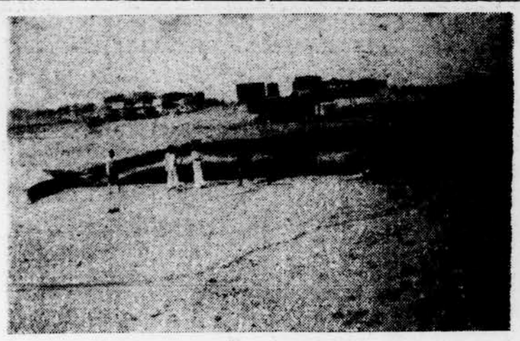
"As to the tariff, the cotton farmer is helpless, whether he knows it or not. He even has other farmers against him. For lowering of the tariff will mean allowing Australian wool, Argentina's and Canada's wheat and meat, and Spain's oranges and apples to come and compete with our own. To make a fight against the organised industrialists is suicidal. So, with the tariff, as with the music, we go 'round and round', and come up where? A sensible reduction should be possible and beneficial, but self-sufficiency and nationalism have gained too much momentum. Our principal weapon that remains is trade agreements with other nations. We must agree to take in a certain amount of the other countries' goods in order for them to take ours. If we do not succeed then the cotton farmers must be satisfied with the home market."

Arguing, in addition, "that the single master stroke for future planning is the one-variety community," Mr. Pena says: "Ultimately the farmer must be educated to the fact that he has a product to merchandise on the open market the same as cigarettes and canned foods are sold, and thus he must not only be a good farmer and produce a good product but a good salesman in order to dispose of it. Markets are still open that can be regained by making a better product. Such markets are in England, Belgium, France, Switzerland and other countries where strict regulation and control of industry by the Government have not come in."

COUNTRYSIDE PRAISED

Mr. J. S. Rogers, the third member of the team, strongly underlines the points about nationalism and high tariffs and deals with most of the factors observed by his colleagues. He also writes at greater length of the visits paid to Shirley Institute, the Welsh plant-breeding station at Aberystwyth, and the agricultural experimental station directed by Sir John Russell at Rothamsted.

Mr. Rogers enjoyed the sightseeing. "In our travelling through England," he says: "we all enjoyed the view of the English countryside, the scenery being especially nice in Wales. The continuous green from one field to another is a sharp contrast to many of the bare hills and plains of our own country." The Memorial Theatre at Stratford, by the way, he describes as "a large hall," in which the visitors chanced to see "Romeo and Juliet." Notre Dame is calculated as "about fifteen storeys high." His part of the symposium apart from describing the sightseeing in detail, was to observe on genetics, breeding, and related topics.



A 'mulvel' whale lying 'high and dry' at low tide in beach at Port Okha.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

Chamberlain, it was noted, said in his speech, "we are keeping in the closest touch with the representatives of Soviet Russia. Mr. Chamberlain in fact did not care to tell the truth to the country. He did not dare to reveal that at this grave moment, he is refusing all practical co-operation with Russia. Even Mr. J. L. Garvin has been insisting on a pact with the Soviet Union. On Sunday last in his paper, the "Observer" he pointed out that there can now be no half-commitments. If the East of Europe, and therefore all Europe is to be saved, our (Britain's commitment with Russia must be instant and complete. To postpone that fundamental piece of diplomacy, or to have over it until it is too late, would be a blunder so grave that the statesmen guilty of it would deserve to be impeached

Tributes To Russia

There are certain members in the Conservative party who have no faith in Russian strength. They might as well read what Prof. Joseph King wrote twenty-one years ago in his short history of the "Russian Revolution". He wrote then of Russia what he believed is still true: "Russia stands apart, a figure now lonely, but not outcast for long (let us hope) among the nations. . . . She has a race character that will produce great leaders. There is intellect of a peculiarly intense and severe type, with marked power of closest concentration. It is a quality seen in their scientific and artistic geniuses. Mr. Arthur Henderson, leader of British Labour, warns us against the desertion of Russia. Chivalry and interest alike demand for the fallen ally patience, sympathy, and generous support. The Russian Revolution has only just begun. It will last, will change, will surprise its elders. Like a child, it needs patience, sympathy, understanding, and direction. Like a child, it is destined to grow and become strong."

Negotiations With Turkey

An extension to Turkey of the system of mutual guarantee against aggression will shortly be announced. The negotiations are proceeding smoothly and it may be possible for the Prime Minister to report their conclusion when Parliament reassembles on Tuesday next. Britain has already given a unilateral guarantee to Turkey, and the present negotiations are aimed at concluding an alliance of the Anglo-Polish type. The terms of this mutual aid agreement had not been finally approved when Mr. Chamberlain spoke yesterday, but only minor adjustments remain to be made. Meanwhile Turkey will regard any attack on Greece as an attack on herself. Turkish Ministers are also trying to devise means of bringing Bulgaria into the Balkan system of collective security. If and when that can be done all the Eastern Mediterranean will be associated with the anti-aggression nations, headed by Britain and France. Turkey hopes to bring about an understanding between Bulgaria and Rumania over the questions outstanding between them. Similarly, Turkey on very friendly terms with Russia, may help in bridging the gulf between Britain and the Soviet. I understand that Britain and France are also considering what steps they should take if Italian troops are not withdrawn from Spain after Franco's victory march into Madrid on May 2.

POLISH POETRY TO-DAY

P. E. N. Public Lecture

A very interesting public lecture on Contemporary Polish Poetry was given in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall. The speaker, Mr. Alexander Janta, the author of 'The World is Round, My Discovery of America' and other words in prose and in verse, is a member of the Polish Centre of the International P.E.N. Club of leading writers and editors and was honoured in 1937 with the Silver Laurel of the Polish Literary Academy. The Polish Consul, Dr. Eugene Eenasinski, presided at the meeting, which was under the auspices of the P.E.N. India Centre.

Mr. Janta declared that a knowledge of Polish history is indispensable to an understanding of Polish literature, so closely are they interwoven. Through the tragic history of the Polish people, poetry has expressed their patriotic longings and their consciousness of cultural superiority to their oppressors sustained their spirits and served as a unifying force. Mr. Janta read with feeling and restraint several moving lyrics in English translation from Poland's dark period of harsh repression that preceded the great war, a period when its very name was erased from the map of Europe.

Poland's greatest epic, which Mr. Janta called "The Polish Mahabharata," is 'Pan Tadeusz' by Adam Mickiewicz, an epic of homesickness, describing the country during the Napoleonic wars. Its magnificent verses, Mr. Janta declared, contain everything that the Polish patriot's heart holds dear.

POETS AS KINGS

While Poland was denied political existence its poets were its kings. Pilsudski after he became the leader of the Nation, ordered the remains of the great Polish poet, Juljusz Slowacki, disinterred from their Paris tomb and brought back on a cruiser to Poland where a funeral on a nation-wide scale was organised. The coffin was taken in glory across Poland to the historic capital, Cracow. Army officers carried the bier and Marshal Pilsudski gave the command, "Take him to rest with kings, because equal he was to kings!"

No other nation, Mr. Janta declared, has honoured her poets as Poland has done. But as in all countries, alas, the appreciation of genius has not always come in time. The speaker told the moving story of one of Poland's greatest poets, Cyprjan Norwid, who, unknown and poor in his old age in Paris, eked out a miserable existence on charity and died unsung. Only thirty years after his death, quite recently in fact, have the great poems that he left among his papers become known and received their due.

TWO NOBEL PRIZEMEN

Two Polish novelists have won the Nobel Prize for Literature Sienkiewicz in 1905 for his 'Quo Vadis' and Reymont in 1924 for 'The Peasants', but during Poland's last twenty years as a free nation the national literary genius has found its best expression in poetry. Polish poetry, unfortunately, is not very well known internationally, which Mr. Janta attributes to the difficulty of getting good translations and to the general lack of understanding of poetry, characteristic of our age. Poetry in Poland has developed in close contact with the realities and the problems of daily life. There are no poets by vocation in Poland, but poetic creativeness is the avocation of many, including, the speaker fought out in answer to a question, several of Jewish birth. It is not for the defence of its material possessions alone, he declared, that Poland has declared her resolution to resist any encroachment on her frontiers, but also to defend the cause of her poets and of her living tradition.

In closing, Mr. Janta expressed his gratification at the fact that Polish literature is slowly finding its way to Indian readers through translations and appreciations in Hindi and in Gujarati. The Special Indian Number of the leading Warsaw cultural weekly, 'Wiadomosci Literackie', for which Mr. Janta has been collecting material in this country, will, be pointed out, bring Poland into direct touch with the literary world of India.

Dr. Eugene Banasinski, who referred in his presidential address to Mr. Janta's belonging to a group of Polish writers sincerely attracted to Indian life and culture, mentioned the growing sympathy between Poland and India, as shown, for example in the organization in Warsaw two years ago of the Society of Friends of India. He anticipated that the holding of the International P.E.N. Congress in India in 1940 would draw the two countries still closer together.

TO CHECK FASCIST INROADS

British Ministers attended the first Cabinet meeting held on Easter Monday since the war on April 10. A guarantee against aggression for Greece was discussed. It is understood Signor Mussolini was informed that any attempt to occupy the Greek Island of Corfu would be regarded as an invitation to war.

Photo shows:—British Foreign Minister Lord Halifax, in earnest conversation with M. Charalambos Simopoulos, Greek Minister in London, after the Cabinet discussions.

PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Appeal To Landlords

The Hon Secretary, Property owner's Association writes:—

The Property-Owners' Association desires to draw the attention of house owners in the city of Bombay to the levy of 10 per cent. Urban immovable property tax by the Government of Bombay and the work which the Association is doing for protecting and safeguarding the interest of the house owners. The hands of the Association will be greatly strengthened to take steps against this tax if most of the house owners in this city join the Association and co-operate in the work of safeguarding their interest. The subscription of the Association is Rs. 5/- per annum. Application may be made to the following Hon. Secretaries at their respective addresses:—

1. Siddick Sulaiman, Esq., Novha, House, Queen's Road, Bombay.
2. S B. Goregaokar, Esq., Godavari Nivas, Gamdevi, Bombay.
3. L. S. Dabholkar, Esq., Harvey Road Chowpatty, Bombay.

Bombay Telephone Company

The Hon. Mr. Parker, Chairman and Managing Director of the Bombay Telephone Company writes:—

With reference to Mr. Kirti Krishna Ladia's letter in your issue of to-day's date, I write to say that no new Exchanges will be installed for the purpose of providing exchange lines in residences on the message rate system of charges.

I am aware that it was stated in certain papers that new Exchanges would be installed, but this is not so. A small amount of equipment will be required in the existing Exchanges; this was ordered some time ago and will be installed as soon as possible.

ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York citizens took out a huge procession in the mail-week to protest against the Nazi invasion of Democratic countries. New York's Mayor, Fiorello H. La Guardia addressed the demonstrators at the Columbus Circle where the procession terminated. Picture shows: The procession marching to the Columbus Circle, where they expressed their solidarity with the brave Czechoslovak people.

General Franco, the leader of the Spanish rebels, photographed with his family.

News From America

U. S. A. TAKES FIRM STAND AGAINST HITLER AGGRESSION

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

New York—The American people are deeply shocked by the speedy recognition accorded the Fascist regime of General Francisco Franco in Spain by the United States Government. Numerous protest have been pouring into the State Department a Washington but they will have no effect on the 'fait accompli'.

Despite the frequent and emphatic statements by President Roosevelt against aggressors elements in the State Department wih Fascist leanings are held to have been responsible for the unprecedented rapidity with which formal recognition was given Franco. Only one day before Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent a telegram to the Foreign Minister at Burgos announcing "the disposition of this Government to establish diplomatic relations with that Government of Spain", President Roosevelt was reported from Warm Springs, Georgia, as having fears that there is a likely possibility that further conquests by Nazi Germany will be extended to the Americas. Franco's signing of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-Communist pact last March 17 is regarded as one of the factors underlying the view of the President.

Fernando de los Rios, who has served for the past two and a half years as Ambassador of Loyalist Spain, has surrrendered his post. He made no formal comment. It is understood that he has accepted a chair in history at the New School for Social Research in New York. The course will begin next October. and will deal with Spanish and Spanish-American culture. His residence will be in New York.

Jose de Gregorio, former secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Washington, has taken over the Spanish Consulate in New York in behalf of General Franco. The first action taken was to remove the coat of arms of the Spanish Republic from above the door of the offices.

HEARINGS BEGIN ON U. S. NEUTRALITY ACT.

Washington—At long last the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has started hearings designed to revise or discard the unneutral Neutrality Act of the United States which President Roosevelt has termed an enemy to real peace.

Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State under Herbert Hoover, spoke the sentiments of the majority of the American people when he told the committee that this nation should drop its policy of isolation and give the President broad powers to halt aggressor nations. He described the present law as being most likely to drag this nation into a war since it does not permit of aid to potential allies until it is too late.

Mr Stimson who has served in important capacities under four presidents, was emphatic in his declarations that the best interests of American national defense would be served by discouraging war-mongering nations like Germany, Italy and Japan. His views agree with those of President Roosevelt and it is expected that his testimony will carry profound weight.

Replying to the question; "Is there anything taking place in the world anywhere at this time that is imperiling the United States?" the former Secretary of State replied: "Yes. The entire system of international law on which our relationship to the world in the past has been predicated has been nullified and a system of aggressive threat—and violation of treaties if threats do not suffice—has been set up in its stead. Recall also that three great powerful nation have shown an interest in our hemisphere." Mr. Stimson strongly urged adoption of the Thomas Amendment which would permit the President, with the approval of Congress, to name aggressor nations and lend aid to the victims of aggression.

PRESIDENT SIGNS HUGE ARMY EXPANSION BILL

New York—President Roosevelt has affixed his signature to the dol. 358,000,000 emergency army air expansion bill which authorizes an increase of first-line military planes to 6,000 aircraft, This is more than double the present army plane strength. The bill contains the bulk of the Administration's national defense programme and provides, in addition to the plane increases, for bolstering of Panama Canal defenses, student pilot instruction, and education of manufacturers in the production of military supplies and equipment. The entire dol. 552,000,000 emergency defense expansion programme of the Administration is designed as a warning to foreign powers to refrain from seeking imperial dominance in the Western Hemisphere.

JAPAN INCREASES WAR GOODS PURCHASES IN U. S.

Washington—Commerce Department officials acknowledge that almost dollars 99,000,000 worth of materials purchased in this country by Japan in the six-month period from August 1938 to January 1939 can be used to build up the Japanese war machine. Figures on seventeen types of supplies listed by the Department as capable of aiding the military strength of Japan show an increase of dollars 17,706,769 over the corresponding period a year earlier. The Commerce Department estimates that this year Japan will triple its purchases of scrap rubber, which sells for 1 1/3 cents a pound, whereas crude rubber costs more than sixteen.

U. S. EXPORT TRADE WITH GERMANY OFF IN FEBRUARY

Washington—An analysis of foreign trade in February made by the Commerce Department discloses that the sales of United States products to Germany fell dollars 3,000, 000 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The February 1939 sales amounted to dollars. 5,176,000. Sales to Germany during the first two months of this year amounting to dollars. 11,571,000 were approximately dollars 6,000,000 less than last year's figures. U. S. import from Germany have risen in the two months, but only slightly. The recently imposed 25 per cent. countervailing duty on German imports is designed to offset the monetary advantage accruing to German exporters under the barter system of the Third Reich.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has charged that Nazi Germany is trying to paralyze world trade by means of its barter policies and holds the opinion that the widespread boycott of German goods in the United States is directly attributable to the tactics employed by Germany in its trade war with the United States for Latin American markets.

AMERICAN PEOPLE FAVOUR VOTE ON WAR DRAFT.

New York—Three out of every five Americans favour a vote on the proposition of sending American troops overseas in the event this country should go to war. This is the conclusion of a survey completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion. The New England States favour a vote by 3 to 1, the middle West, 2 to 1, and the South and West by smaller majorities. The poll was unofficial and simply indicates popular sentiment.

U. S. AIRLINES ACT TO MEET NAZI COMPETITION.

New York—Because of intensified German and Italian competition in South America speedier schedules have been inaugurated by Pan-American Airways and Pan-American-Grace Airways, American-owned corporations. This move has been expected for some time as a result of foreign efforts to garner the lion share of passenger air travel in the South American republics.

LA GUARDIA AND BENES ENVISION NEW CZECH REPUBLIC.

New York—Speaking before an audience of nearly 9,000 persons in Cleveland with Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City characterized the German invasion of Czechoslovakia as a kidnapping, and envisioned the eventual re-establishment of the dismembered republic .

Dr. Benes, second president of the now non-existent nation speaking at the same meeting, stated, "The victory will come. It will be the victory of a free Europe. It seems that Czechoslovakia was too successful, too prosperous, too democratic from the viewpoint of its totalitarian neighbours. Dictatorship cannot afford to have a successful democracy in a near-by States."

U. S. SENATORS WRESTLE WITH COTTON PROBLEM.

Washington—Bitter debate continues to mark discussions among legislators seeking to end the cotton surplus problem in the United States, with no solution thus far advanced having definite assurance of ultimate approval by the Congress.

The proposal of the President to subsidize exports of surplus stocks now held in warehouses under Government loans is not receiving any favourable consideration, although a substitute plan has been advanced in the House which would subsidize domestic use of cotton products and export sales of manufactured cotton goods. Southern Senators are urging the return of 3,000,000 bales of loan cotton to growers at a price of three cents provided they agree to cut new crop production.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FIGHTS DEADLY MOSQUITO

Washington—The United States Public Health Service has announced it is confident that their efforts to keep a deadly African mosquito out of this country will prove successful. The anopheles gambiae, highly infectious carriers of virulent malaria, which are reported to have been responsible for the death of almost ten per cent of the population in certain parts of Brazil, are believed to have been brought to Brazil aboard airplanes that pioneered air routes from Africa ten years ago. Health officials state that every Pan-American Airways plane leaving a South American port for the United States is first sprayed with a pyrethrum mixture to kill the mosquitoes.

U. S. LABOUR PEACE TALKS HALTED FOR MINER'S PACT

New York—The peace talks between the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisation, major labour groups in the United States which have been warring for the past three years, have been postponed indefinitely in order to permit John L. Lewis, CIO President, to give undivided attention to contract negotiation for 320,000 bituminous coal miners who are striking for a new agreement Mr. Lewis is head of the United Mine Workers of America.

HITLER AGGRESSIONS.

Washington—Sharp denunciation of Hitler's "protectorate" over Bohemia and Moravia and an indication that the United States will not recognize the seizure of Memel were the outstanding events of international significance in this country this week.

In New York City about 200,000 persons participated in a "Stop Hitler" parade through the busy midtown area to protest the Czechoslovakian grab.

The text of the note which Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles sent to Herr Hans Thomsen, Charge D'Affaires and Interim of Germany, was as follows.

"Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your note of March 17, in which by direction of your government you inform the Government of the United States of the terms of the decree issued on March 16 by the Government of the Reich announcing the assumption of a protectorate over the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

"The government of the United States has observed that the provinces referred to are now under the 'de facto' administration of the German authorities. The Government of the United States does not recognize that any legal basis exists for the status so indicated.

"The views of this Government with regard to the situation above referred to, as well as with regard to related facts, were made known on March 17 I enclose herewith for the information of your Government a copy of the statement in which these views were expressed.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

The enclosure, which was the text of a press statement issued by Mr. Welles with the approval of President Roosevelt, follows:

"The Government of the United States has on frequent occasions stated it conviction that only through international support of a program of order based upon law can world peace be assured.

"This Government, founded upon and dedicated to the principles of human liberty and of democracy, cannot refrain from making known this country's condemnation of the acts which have resulted in the temporay extinguishment of the liberties of a free and independent people with whom from the day when the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia attained its independence, the people of the United States have maintained specially close and friendly relations. The position of the Government of the United States has been made consistently clear.

"It has emphasized the need for respec for the sanctity of treaties and of the pledged word and for non-interventions by any nation in the domestic affairs of other nations. and it has on repeated occasions expressed its condemnation of a policy of military aggression.

"It is manifest that acts of wanton lawlessness and of arbitrary force are threatening world peace, and the very structure of modern civilization.

"The imperative need for the observance of the principles advocated by this Government has been clearly demonstrated by the developments which have taken place during the last three days."

In response to a question regarding the position of the United States on Hitler's seizure of Memel from Lithuania Mr. Welles replied that this Government's views concerning the use of force and duress had been so frequently stated they needed no repetition in the Memal incident.

The Treasury Department has issued instructions to all collectors of custom to regard all products henceforth shipped to the United States from what was formerly Czechoslovakia as products of Germany. There has been imposed 25 per cent countervailing duties on Nazi imports and the National Foreign Trade Council has praised these penalty duties as "a measure long overdue." The Council asserts that only economic resistance can make Germany realize she cannot dictate the terms on which she buys and sells.

It has been announced by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League in New York that it will not extend its boycot of Nazi made merchandise to goods marked "made in Czechoslovakia". The logical reason given for this is that American merchants now holding such goods on their shelves made their purchases before Hitler's brutal invasion and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Efforts are expected to get under way shortly to maintain the New York Czechoslovakian Consulate by popular subscription, and Karel Hudec Deputy Consul General, has indicated that he wil four such a move. He has already emphatcally declared he would not vacate his quarters until the status of his country had been fully established. Vladimir Hurban Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States has also refused to vacate his pos a a result of the firm stand taken by the United States Government.

HINES TRIAL INCREASES POPULARITY OF DEWEY

New York—Thomas E Dewey's chances to win the Republican nomination for President of the United States have increased tremendously according to a survey just completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which Dr George Gallup is director.

The young New York District Attorney who was almost elected Governor in the last election in November has risen in popularity among Republic voters throughout the nation from 27 to 50 per cent as a result of his successful prosecution last month of James J. Hines, New York Tammany leader, on racket charges. Hines has just been given a four-year sentence.

EINSTEIN APPEALS FOR AID TO REFUGEES.

New York—Dr. Albert Einstein, famous scientist and exile from, Germany, who announced he had discovered a solution of the riddle of gravitation on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday this month, made a nation-wide radio appeal for refugee aid this week. He described as "War the persecutions directed against Jews in Central and Eastern Europe and predicted continued oppression will make Europe "a barren waste".

NEUTRALITY BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE

Washington—Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has introduced a "Peace Act of 1939" in the Senate which would require the President to name the nations involved in a declared or undeclared war within thirty days after armed conflict begins. The bill also extends the "cash-and-carry" provisions to munitions whereas the present neutrality law applies it only to commodities. Isolationists are opposed to the Pittman measure which is held nit likely to pass.

50 SENATORS SUPPORT BROAD WAR INCOME-TAX

Washington—Fifty Senators are supporting a broad war-time taxation programme introduced by Senator Bone which would apply a 6 per cent levy on all incomes aside from a dollars 500 to 1,000 exemption, which surtaxes ranging up to 93 per cent. All profits over 6 per cent would be taken by the Government under the measure The title of the bill, which is sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, reads:

"To tax the profits out of war by steeply graduated income and other taxes, in order to provide for an effective national defense, to promote peace, to encourage actual neutrality, to discourage war profiteerings, to distribute the burdens of war, and to keep democracy alive, and for other purposes."

Four members of the House have introduced a similar bill.

U. S. GOLD HOARD PASSES 15 BILLIONS.

Washington—Surpassing all previous peaks, the United States gold hoard has passed the dollars 15,000,000,000 mark with no indication halting its purchases, which total nearly dollars. 40,000,000 each week. The hoard represents 58 per cent of the known gold reserves of the world.

WALLACE FAVOURS PRESENT FARM PROGRAMME

Washinton—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace told the House Agriculture Committee that the present farm programme must be retained if agriculture is to benefit from the prospective increase in national income.

As a result of President Roosevelt's interest in the problems resulting from cotton surpluses held by the Government a new programme looking toward a solution is expected to the presented to Congress within the nex few weeks

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 23.

The following the the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	102	67	—	—	—0.2
Amraoti	103	73	—	—	—0.3
Akola	103	69	—	0.6	+0.5
Ahmedabad	101	69	—	—	--
Ajmer	95	71	—	—	—0.1
Ahmednagar	97	66	—	0.5	+0.2
Ambala	99	67	—	0.4	—0.1
Allahabad	106	71	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	108	73	—	—	—0.1
Bareilly	103	71	—	—	—0.3
BOMBAY	87	73	—	—	--
Bangalore	91	75	—	6.0	+5.2
Bhopal	97	66	—	—	--
Baroda	101	61	—	—	--
Belgaum	98	68	—	0.4	—0.8
Bahawalpore	107	59	—	—	—0.2
Bijapur	101	75	—	0.4	--
Bellary	103	83	—	1.3	+0.8
Bhavnagar	98	71	—	—	—0.1
Chittagong			—	—	--
Calcutta	102	77	—	1.6	+0.3
Cuttack	107	78	—	—	—0.9
Cawnpore	107	75	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	90	80	—	6.9	+4.6
Colombo	89	74	0.8	9.3	—
Cheerapunji			—	—	—
Cocanda	93	82	—	0.5	+0.1
Cochin	86	80	—	9.7	+0.3
Dehra Dun	93	60	—	0.3	—0.3
Delhi	99	71	—	—	—0.3
Dehra I Khan	95	63	—	0.6	—0.1
Darjeeling			—	—	—
Desa	101	62	—	—	—
Dalhousie			—	3.0	+0.2
Fort Sandeman	79	55	—0.7		—0.2
Gorakhpur	108	74	—	0.1	—0.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	102	78	—	0.9	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	102	68	—	—	—
Indore	96	58	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	101	75	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	101	61	—	—	—0.1
Jacobabad	100	66	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	97	76	—	—	—0.1
Karwar			—	—	..
Karachi	84	74	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	68	51	0.6	5.6	+2.5
Khandwa	102	65	—	—	—
Lucknow	105	72	—	—	—0.2
Ludhiana	98	59	—	0.4	—0.3
Lahore	95	60	—	0.1	—0.3
Lyallpur	95	61	—	—	—0.5
Multan	108	65	—	—	—0.2
Mysore	94	72	—	1.9	+0.4
Madras	93	81	—	5.2	+4.8
Marmagoa	85	75	—	0.1	—
Malegoan	101	65	—	—	—0.1
Mussoorie	74	52	—	0.5	—0.5
Mahableshwar	86	68	—	0.7	—0.2
Murree	62	45	—	2.7	—0.8
Mount Abu	82	69	—	—	—0.1
Masulipatam	95	82	—	0.1	—0.4
Mandaly	104	81	—	0.6	—0.1
Mangalore	88	77	—	4.8	+3.9
Meerut			—	—	—0.4
Mercara	84	65	—	1.0	—0.7
Nagpur	105	71	—	0.3	—0.2
Ootacamund	70	51	0.7	2.9	+0.3
Patna	108	75	—	0.1	—0.2
Peshawar	88	56	—	0.6	—0.9
Poona	97	64	—	0.1	—0.3
Pachmarhi	90	66	—	—	—0.2
Port Blair	91	77	—	1.8	—1.1
Quetta	73	39	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	102	72	T	0.5	—0.2
Rawalpindi	88	51	—	1.5	—0.1
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	87	75	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	99	67	—	—	—
Sialkot	92	—	—	0.9	+0.2
Srinagar	69	41	—	1.8	—1.2
Sholapur	101	74	—	0.2	—
Shillong	86	62	—	—	—4.0
Simla	68	52	—	1.4	—0.2
Salem	98	70	2.1	5.6	+4.5
Surat	98	70	—	—	—
Trichinopoly	101	75	—	4.9	+4.1
Trivandrum	90	79	T	5.7	+2.7
Vizagapatam	88	83	—	—	—0.5

T. indicates railfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, April 23.

A western disturbance is approaching the north-west Frontier. Isolated thundershowers occurred in south-east Madras, Crissa, South Bengal and north-east Assam. The day temperatures were markedly above normal in Bengal and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall were, Salem two inches, Ootacamund, three quarters, Balasore, Goimbatore, Kodaikanal, half, Tezpur quarter.—A. P.

The President has revealed that both the Treasury and Agriculture Departments are opposed to the Smith bill, which calls for a return of loan cotton to farmers in consideration for further acreage reductions.

COSMIC RAY TO BE USED AT WORLD'S FAIR

New York—Opening night of the New York World's Fair will furnish world visitors with an awe-inspiring sight when the cosmic ray will be harnessed by eminent scientists to create light of meteorite brilliance and a bell-like sound that may be heard for twenty miles. This announcement was made by Grober Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation. The display will be opened around 9 o'clock in the evening and at the same time Dr. Albert Einsten, who will participate in the scientific event, will make an international broadcast from the Fair grounds, discussing the cosmic ray.—News Press Service.

Bombay's Ulster Of Alcohol

How To Minimise Its Menace

BY "A PROHIBITIONIST"

Apropos the report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 14tn April regarding the offer of the *Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee* to support the prohibition programme of the Bombay Government, it is necessary to point out that the real problem that has the closest bearing on the success of the prohibition policy is being lost sight of and sidetracked.

To appreciate the importance of this vital problem with its complications, we must examine the situation of alcoholism in Portuguese India and its direct and indirect repercussions on the excise situation and policy in the British Indian territory.

Where Alcohol Reigns

The extent of this alcoholism is impressed on the mind when it is remembered that only a few years ago, the excise receipts constituted such a high percentage as between 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total revenue. This year's budget report too gives the impressive figure of Rs. 8,34,800 as against Rs. 7,07,500 under land revenue in a total area of 1,460 sq. miles and population of 579,970 souls. It is not therefore surprising to find the latest *World Economic Conference* in London describing this territory as the most intoxicated in the world. A comparison also between the British Indian and Portuguese excise policies reveals why or how alcoholism is permitted and encouraged under a system that presents such a studied contrast to the policy in our province.

It was the Goa branch of the Indian National Congress that first exposed the evil and organised a campaign against it in the interests of the Goan population. In a report submitted years ago to the Prohibition League of India, it used official figures to prove what the League seemed unwilling to accept as authentic that the percentage of alcoholic consumption in this tropical area amounted to 5 litre per inhabitant when it came to 3 in even France. We have also to remember that such liquors as caju and freely fermented *feni* with as high an alcoholic percentage as 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. are manufactured and sold as no effective control is imposed on the strength of these 'native,' cheap and therefore popular liquors.

British Indian Repercussions

In the absence of any control even in the exercise of such regulations as theoretically exist, the situation created could well be imagined. At one time, even the Catholic Archbishop issued a pastoral prohibiting the use of alcohol during religious functions: and of course it is safely ignored. In the pre-dictatorship Council a member had raised the question of the law of liquor shops remaining closed on Sundays and in certain specified locations and hours being actually defied but the official spokesman reminded this [illegible]ence-afflicted popular representative that the Council was not concerned with the matter.

What has been the effect of this reign of alcohol? The Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, can tell us. The excise policy of the Bombay Government in districts adjoining Goa and Daman has been influenced profoundly by the unavoidable smuggling of Goan cheap and strong liquor including the illegal caju which incidentally hasme recently been allowed to be sold in sealed bottles in certain places near the Goa frontiers in British Indian liquor shops. The latest reports on the Dry Area Scheme also deal with this evil which can only be checked if the Portuguese Indian authorities co-operate, along with the Indian States, in enforcing action against smuggling and free catering for the inhabitants who have just to walk down a few yards to get drunk on the cheapest and strongest alcoholic drinks for the smallest price in the world, Nagar Aveli is a classic example of this.

Goans' Attitude

Propaganda amongst Goans in Bombay is not for these reasons intrinsically so effective as control imposed in Goa and Daman that would prevent these places from becoming the Ulster of the prohibitionist Bombay. The Government of Bombay are certainly in a position to demand this co-operation from the Portuguese Indian authorities because the territory under the latter's rule maintains its economic equilibrium as I will prove presently, with certain monopolies like legalised lotteries and emigration which do not even achieve any compensation in return to British Indian interests of trade or commerce.

The educative propaganda which forms part of the prohibition programme can be effectively carried on only by popular organisations like the Goan Union a representative body of Goans of all classes, the *Goa Congress Committee*, which has since been reorganised and the *Gomantak Praja Mandal*, whose indefatigable workers like Mr. Gracias and Dr. Menezes have been engaged in such useful activities and cultural propaganda.

A Government organisation cannot reach Goan public opinion because the press-censorship and the suppression of civil liberties imposed by the Government expose the futility of expecting any good results from the Committee's propaganda. I must also state that real Goan public sentiment is opposed to alcoholism because it has ruined during the foreign rule of 400 years, the health of the Goan population and continues to undermine the economic structure and stamina of all classes including the masses of agricultural workers so notoriously addicted to *feni*.

The Real Problem

The real problem however is:—The Portuguese Indian liquor manufacture and supply menace successful working of Bombay prohibition by attracting liquor custom in the prohibitionist area and draining this province of the money saved by the prohibitionist regime. The sea and land frontier line is difficult and expensive to guard and the existing smuggling activities would be intensified hundred-fold—the present writer has personally inspected the important frontier places that are sure to facilitate these large-scale operations.

The main objective of the Bombay Government's programme is likely to be weakened, if not defeated, with this standing alcoholic Ulster and it is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will examine the situation created on the eve of its prohibitionist program-

NEED OF EDUCATION FOR MUSLIM GIRLS

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee's Address At Anjuman Girls' School

On Friday the 21st April, the prize distribution to the girl students was held. Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee presided and distributed the prizes.

The Head-Mistress Miss A. A. Samson read her report in which she said that it was the first occasion in the history of the school. The school was also the first of its kind in Bombay, teaching upto English Standard V. It was started in 1936 with a very small number of girls but now, the number has increased to nearly one hundred. In addition to general subjects taught arrangement has been made to teach Gujarati, Dinyat, Koran and Domestic Science. The main object of the school is to widen the outlook of life and inculate true spirit of citizenship.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee in her presidential address out-lined the backwardness of Muslim female education and stressed the need for such a Muslim Girls' School in Bombay. Thus it was incumbent upon every woman to acquire education because without the necessary training and education she cannot make her children fit for the living in this world. 'Mother's lap is the first school of the child' should never be lost of. She also requested the mothers who were present there to make a point to attend adult classes which were going to be opened during the month of May by the Social Service League and also requested them to send their children to school. The Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School was the only institution in Bombay where arrangements have been made for Purdah ladies to receive education.

Mavlankar Visits Kalyan Girls' School

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, April 23.

"Education imparted to women should be such as would be able to make them sturdy in mind as well as in body". This was the keynote of the address delivered this morning by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, while presiding at the seventh annual Social Gathering of the "Stree Shikshan Mandali's Kalyan Girls School.

Miss Banutai Deshpande, the Headmistress of the school read a report of the progress by the school since its inception. The school has a strength of 130 pupils and has recently been recognised by the Education Department with an annual grant of Rs. 200.

After an interesting programme of dialogues, songs and Lezim play was gone through, the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar gave a short discourse on women's education.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 22

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalabala of 2211 reg tons, Captain H McMullan arrived from Bassein via Cochin and Calicut with rice and cocoanut cargo.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Barpeta of 1892 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi and Kathiawar Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Bath of 3154 reg tons, Captain W H Rogerson arrived from Birkenhead via Port Said and Karachi with cargo of cotton.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Mount Parnes of 2759 reg tons, Captain Felaretos arrived from Rangoon via Colombo with cargo of rice.

SAILED

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Monroe of 5505 reg tons, Captain W H Weavers sailed for New York via Suez with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Akbar of 2479 reg tons, Captain J W E Cochrane sailed for Porebunder in water ballast.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons Captain C B Roche sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Venice of 5492 reg tons, Captain L Nicoll sailed for Marseilles, Antwerp and Dunkerk via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian oil Tanker British Premier of 3377 reg tons, Captain B M Neylor sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

T Morrison ss Jehangir of 2157 reg tons, Captain H Crumley sailed for Aden with passengers and local cargo.

T Morrison ss Rajput of 3398 reg tons, Captain J Murray sailed for Singapore in water ballast.

L Edwards ss Almkerk of 4046 reg tons, Captain A Romijin sailed for Freemantle and Australian Ports via Marmagoa, Alleppey and Colombo with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons, Captain M Mori sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 22-4-29.

S S Singapore Maru (M B K) for China Japan Ports via Port Okha Karachi and Marmagoa.

S S Begum (T M) for Negapattam, Cadalore, Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta.

S S City of Auckland (F F C) for Madras, Colombo, Calcutta and American Ports.

S S Gharinda (M M) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Federiko Glavic (L D) for Port Said forwarders.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 22

4 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi 22-4 N Y Kaisha
5 Almkerk 4046 Marmagoa 23-4 L Edwards
8 Pres Monroe 6529 New York 22-4 F F Campbell
11 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 23-4 K Nixon
13 Tairea 3756 Durban 26-4 M M
14 Windsorwood 3146 Vizagapatam 29-4 L Edwards
15 Baron Belhoven 3921 Shanghai 27-4 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Jalabala 2211 N F N F Scindia S N
8 Leona 2915 Rangoon 24-4 Scindia S N
14 Barala 1899 Persian Gulf 26-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Akbar 2479 Karachi 21-4 T Morrison
B Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 22-4 T Morrison
B British Soldier 3503 Abadan N F Anglo Iranian Oil.
G Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 23-4 Malabar Steamship.
C/R Rajput 3398 Java 23-4 T Morrison
H Offside Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship
P Graciosa 1029 Bangkok 25-4 F F Campbell.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 11-5-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 24-4-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Melbourne 27-4-39 K Nixon
Halizone 24-4-39 J Finlay
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 23-4-39 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Lindenfels 30-4-39 L Edwards
Braunfels 9-5-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Auckland 23-4-39 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Sumatra 6-5-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 29-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
Katori Maru 7-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Sakito Maru 12-5-39 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 20-4-39 M M
Varsova 22-4-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalaganga 24-4-39 Scindia S N
Jalabala 22-4-39 Scindia S N
FROM SYDNEY
Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 29-4-39 M M
Takliwa 13-5-39 M M
Quiloa 24-4-39 M M
FROM BAHREIN
Salsten 20-4-39 Caltex (India)
FROM CALCUTTA
Gharinda 21-4-39 M M
Orna 25-4-39 M M
Jalaputra 23-4-39 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Vita 27-4-39 M M
Cilicia 10-5-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 10-5-39 Anchor Line
FOR GERMANY
Uhenfels 25-4-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
City of Auckland 25-4-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
FOR ABADAN
Bri Soldier 25-4-39 Anglo Iranian Oil
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
Haruna Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagato Maru 4-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 8-5-39 O S K Kaisya
Baron Belhaven 27-4-39 M M
Bhutan 25-4-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Behar 6-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 23-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barala 26-4-39 M M
Varsova 27-4-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 26-4-39 M M
Kenya 10-5-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 23-4-39 T Morrison
FOR RANGOON
Leana 23-4-39 Scindia S N
FOR BANGKOK
Graciosa 25-4-39 F F Campbell
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-5-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 29-4-39 M M

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Nagato Maru 21-4-39
S S President Monroe 21-4-39
S S Almkerk 21-4-39
S S Vita 21-4-39
S S Graciosa 21-4-39
S S Conte Verde (boats) 21-4-39

EXPORTS

S S Stratheden for London: 25 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 50 cs bristles D Abraham; 41 bales cowhides D Abraham; 1600 bags soap stone powder D Abraham; 58 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 39 bales wool felt rugs Lee and Murihead; 495 bags lentils P Haridas; 1105 bags linseed P Haridas; 2370 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton Swastika G Trading.

For Gdynia: 50 bales ctn waste clean C Jairam.

For Havre: 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Montreal: 1700 bags gr nut kernal The East Asiatic Co; 150 bags gr nut in shell The East Asiatic Co.

S S Bhutan for Vancouver: 320 bags casein The Casein Trading.

For Hongkong: 13 bags ooplate D Dwarkadas.

S S City of Auckland for Montreal: 44 bags nigerseeds M Bhuta; 16 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Halifax: 866 bags gr nut kernals M Bhuta.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk: 110 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Pres Monroe for Izmir: 185 bales raw cotton S J David.

S S Federiko Glaoic for Port Said for orders: 6300 bags gr nut oil cake exj L Dreyfus, 10080 bags gr nut oil cake meal L Dreyfus; 489 bags lentils L Dreyfus; 37760 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S City of Bath for Montreal: 100 bs cotton waste P D Vora.

S S Baren Belhaven for Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 200 bales raw cotton G Podar Trading; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 1100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 25 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal.

S S Haruna Maru for Osaka: 22 bags corricuder seed Mangaldas; 18 bags cummin seed Mangaldas; 22 bags meth seed Mangaldas, 10 bags ajama seed Mangaldas.

For Yokohama: 18 bags cummin seed Mangaldas; 22 bags corricuder seed Mangaldas; 22 bags methi seed Mangaldas; 10 bags ajama seed Mangaldas; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Hongkong: 50 bags appricots Mangaldas; 12 bales senna leaves Mangaldas.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

IMPORTS

M/S City of Rayville Agents L Edwards Ltd from New York: 163 kits enamel; 116 cases auto parts; 120 pcs auto parts; 110 cases wheels; 114 odls wheels; 40 cases said to contain motor cars; 138 drums lubg oil; 50 cases cud beer; 60 bales cotton fents; 134 loose rubber tyres; 77 bales fertilizers; 99 drums dyestuff.

From Philadelphia: 2000 drums lubg oil.

From Port Said: 212 cases fruit juice.

S S Jaladuta Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd from Bassein: 23533 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 6305 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 85 cases cone yarn; 64 bales mats;

S S Garbeta Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Bassein: 34347 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 75 bales saroli mats.

From Cochin: 100 cases cashew kernals.

From Badagora: 759 bags copra.

From Tellicherry: 50 bundles canes; 50 cases liquid honey.

S S Chakdina Agents M Mackenzie & Co from K'shahr: 133 bundles wool; 144 bags w/s sheep skins.

From Koweit: 479 bags barley.

From Bushire: 185 bags roots; 50 bags cummin seed; 125 jottas rosewater.

From Ormora: 51 bundles mats.

From B'Abbas: 123 bags raisins; 144 bags poppyseed; 82 bags attari;

From Muscat: 643 bags dry dates; 47 bags sardines.

From Karachi: 58 bundles d/s fish; 8630 bags cement

S S Halligory Agents M Mackenzie & Co from Bassein: 29063 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 116499 bags rice; 712 pcs teak squares; 233 bags dry betelnuts.

S S Nalgora Agents M Mackenzie & Co from Karachi: 50 d/bags dextrine; 136 bags farina.

COTTON CROP IN PRESIDENCY

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 26.0 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State, which, on an average, occupies about 3.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Province. For estimates of the remaining crop, refer to Baroda Forecast for "Dholera" and "Broach", to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns", and to Sind Forecasts for "Sindhi". An estimate for the whole crop is available in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal, and also issued separately in leaflet form.

(3) The figures for 1938-39 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between May and June, 1938 in the case of the early varieties, which are grown principally in the Deccan, and to the Cotton Crop sown in July-September, 1938 in the case of the late varieties, which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and the Karnatak.

(Estimates up to 20th March 1939.)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below:—

Bombay Province.	Acres.
British Districts	3,627,000
Indian States	2,124,000
Total	5,751,000

6.8 and 9.4 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON.

The condition of the crop in the Deccan, where early varieties of cotton are almost exclusively grown has already been detailde in the previous forecast report issued in February last when the picking of cotton was nearly completed. There is, hence, no further information to add in the present report with regard to the crop in Division except that the late varieties of cotton, which are confined to the Satara district only, throve well generally and returned fairly satisfactory yields. As regards the late varieties of cotton grown principally in Gujarat and the Karnatak it may be stated that the crop in Gujarat was sown under favourable weather conditions and its germination also was good. The season in the Surat district was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory and the crop is estimated to give good yields here. In the other districts of the Division the prospects of the crop were considerably marred by the inadequacy of rains during the season resulting in abnormal shedding of flowers and young bolls. The crop, in consequence, yielded much less in this past of the Division. The crop in the Broach area, however, did comparatively better due to favourable cold weather and frequent dew falls. In the Karnatak where rabi (late) cotton is mostly cultivated the late heavy rains proved excessive in certain centres for the general well-being of the crop. The crop in the west, however, showed much improvement with the break in the latter half of October and progressed well generally till the time of harvest. In the east of the Division the growth of the crop was checked due to deficiency of rains and also on account of the desiccating effect of dry easterly winds. The bolls opened prematurely and began to dry quickly for want of adequate soil moisture. As a result the outturn of the crop in this tract of the Division is estimated to fall somewhat lower than was anticipated in its ealier stages of growth.

OUTTURN.

For the reasons already noted under "Season" above, there is practically no change to report in the percentage estimates stated in the last forecast report with regard to the yield of the crop in the Deccan and any changes, that may appear in the present report either in the area or in the estimated outturn of the crop in this Division are the result of more complete or more accurate information since available and not due any changes in the seasonal conditions. The late crop in the Satara district is estimated to return between 75 and 83 per cent of the normal. As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the outturn of the crop in Gujarat may come to about 92 per cent of the normal in the Surat district and range between 42 to 50 per cent of the normal elsewhere in the Division except in the Broach area where the crop may yield about 69 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak the crop may return between 75 and 79 per cent of the normal in the west and between 50 and 58 per cent of the normal in the east of the Division. The outturn of the crop in Indian States will generally correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

Bombay Province.	Bales.
British Districts ...	708,000
Indian States ...	396,000
Total ...	1,104,000

9.0 and 12.6 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area in the previous year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Classified by varieties, the area and outturn of cotton under the different trade names stand as shown in the subjoined table:—

Variety.	Area. Acres.	Per cent.	Outturn. Bales.	Per cent.
1. Dholera	2,011,588	35.0	311,172	28.2
2. Broach	798,491	13.9	230,217	20.8
3. Khandesh	1,260,834	21.9	281,265	25.5
4. Barsi and Nagar	238,203	4.1	50,434	4.6
5. Kumpta and Dharwar	1,164,618	20.3	184,417	16.7
6. Westerns	277,405	4.8	46,765	4.2
Total	5,751,139	100	1,104,270	100

Of the total estimated outturn about 49.0 per cent may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, some 30.9 per cent to the British Districts and Indian State, in the Deccan and the remaining 20.1 per cent to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined).

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Effect Of Political Tension

HAPUR, April 20.

Prices in the oversea wheat markets, during the week under review were fairly maintained, despite bearish American crop forecasts. This was mainly due to increased political tension on the continent which offset all other considerations. So far as the normal demand and supply factors are concerned there has been no particular change. Inquiry in actual wheat in the U.K. as also on the continent was slow which caused a slight recession from the last weekend quotations. According to Broomhall's revised estimates European Importers estimated requirements for the year ending July 31st, 1939 are 54500000 qrs. She has already imported 37950000 qrs. and the balance is expected to be taken over in the remaining period. Wheat crop prospects in Europe outside Balkans and Italy indicate a smaller outturn than in 1938. Prospects in Holland, Belgium, N. France and Germany are particularly poor.

North American future markets were quiet to steady. Business was handicapped by let-up mill support with uncertainties of Governmental programme. There were small buying for Commercial account and moderate professional covering, but interest was generally unaggressive. There was a bearish note on remours that America contemplates barter deals in wheat. The Department of Statisticians forecast the production of winter wheat at 549 million bushels. This exceeds the average of private forecasts by 11 million bushels.

Agricultural situation in Argentina and Australia is considered quite favourable. Seed beals are reported to be in good shape for early sowing, but acreage is not likely to exceed in Australia. In Argentina much would depend upon the Government's decision regarding the guaranteed minimum price of 7 pesos per 220 lb. There was a slight decrease in the Australian exports to the Orient but exports to other Ex-European countries were fair.

World shipments of wheat and flour during the week ending April 8 totalled 1344000 qrs. compared with 1578000 qrs. during the last week and 1205000 qrs. during the corresponding week last year. The progressive total exports since Aug. 1, 1938 is 49567000 qrs. compared with 44211000 qrs. last year. Exports to Europe recorded an appreciable decline. The weeks total was 936000 qrs. compared with 1110000 qrs. last week.

In the Indian markets there was a steady undertone. This was caused by Punjab complaints of cloudy weather, increasing political tension together with the general expectations of a small Indian crop report. Harvesting is in full swing and arrivals have also begun in the markets. Fears are entertained about the results after threshing and market would be particularly sensitive to the Third Indian wheat forecast report which is due to be published this evening.

Karachi was fully steady and prices have recorded a slight advance from 23/2/6 to 23/5/9 per candy for July. Trading for the week was on a fairly active scale. Arrivals averaged 4000 bags daily which offset the local mill demand. Besides there were very small shipments also. It is reported that during the week ending April 16, Australia has shipped 37000 qrs. of wheat to India.

GANDHIJI'S SYMPATHY FOR RAMDURG RULER?

Mr. Deshpande Denies Charge

BELGAUM, April 22.

In reply to certain allegations made against him by Mr. Munwalli, President, Praja Sangh, Ramdurg and a political prisoner in Ramdurg State, at a recent meeting at Bagalkot, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, in the course of a statement, denies the charge that he had sought Gandhiji's sympathy for the ruler of Ramdurg by making false reports of the happenings at Ramdurg and he challenges Mr. Munwalli to prove his charges before an impartial arbitrator.

Mr. Deshpande adds that though he refrains from going further in to the Ramdurg happenings, as they are likely to come up before an independent tribunal, he is prepared to prove if Mr. Munwalli so desires, all facts as he reported to Gandhiji.—A. P.

Lahore Kisan Ban To Be Extended

LAHORE, April 22.

As the kisan satyagraha continues the District Magistrate has decided to extend the period of his Order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. forbidding the entry of Kisan demonstrators within a radius of one mile of the Assembly Chamber upto May 3 next.

The previous order expires tonight.—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London April 5:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on March 29th was £226,160,005 at 148/6d. per fine ounce as compared with £226,033,091 at 148/5d per fine ounce on March 22nd.

In the open market about £3,300,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. Sales were made by the authorities and there were further resales on Continental account; the main proportion of the amounts available was secured for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 27th March to midday on the 3rd inst:—

IMPORTS.

British East Africa	£ 12,760
British India	138,805
Belgium	5,876,213
Netherlands	172,515
Switzerland	618,714
Egypt	7,095
Other countries	6,288
	£6.832,390

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£29,163,453
Canada	288,245
France	18,923
Netherlands	122,996
Switzerland	1,725,880
Portugal	15,417
Morocco	6,248
Other countries	13,057
	£31,354,219

The s/s "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on April 1st carries gold to the value of about £251,000.

SILVER.

The market during the past week has been steady and prices again moved only within narrow limits.

Further support has been given by America and the Indian Bazaars were also buyers, although the latter also made resales; offerings included sales on Continental account and speculative resales. There are no indications of any important change in the immediate future, but the undertone of the market remains rather uncertain.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 27th March to midday on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Belgium	£21,568
France	42,860
Eire	7,255
Other countries	4,708
	£76,791

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£56,015
Bombay	31,355
Trinidad and Tobago	10,000
Germany	20,065
Sweden	1,425
Poland	1,152
Other countries	2,821
	£123,393

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York April 21.

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1938/9	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	8,531	11	12,975	105
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,192	58	5,027	92
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,084	39	5,199	75
Of which to Japan	783	10	561	31
Of which to China	78	1	8	5
Of which to Great Britain	423	7	1,516	7
Of which to Germany	412	10	781	12
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,177	—	2,824
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,828	—	2,318
World's visible supply	—	8,372	—	8,895
Of which to American Cotton	—	5,585	—	6,882
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	8,281	146	8,974	164
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,616	18	7,476	43

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 27,000 bales.

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

ECHO OF CURFEW IN BENARES

M. L. A.'s Protest Against Enforcement Of Order

LUCKNOW, April 22.

Mr. Kamla Pati Tripathi, a Congress M. L. A., has given notice of a non-official resolution "deploring the way in which 24 hours' curfew was enforced in Benares recently by the District Magistrate, putting citizens to unnecessary trouble and hardships and opining that ordinarily such orders should not be passed in future without the previous sanction of the Government."—A. P.

INCORRECT REPORTS IN CALCUTTA PAPERS

Bihar Information Officer's Contradictions

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Government of Bihar:—

The attention of Government has been drawn to a report headed "Hindu mob Besieged Muslims For Two Days", "Police Surrenders to Howling Crowd" and "Military Restore Order In Bihar Village" published in a Calcutta newspaper in its issue of the 23rd March, 1939. As the report is entirely exaggerated and incorrect, the following facts are published for general information.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

On the 6th March, 1939, the Hindus of village Mafi, Bihar Sub-Division, Patna district, celebrated the Holi festival. The Hindus of the neighbouring village Peshora wanted to go into Mafi and join their co-religionists in the celebration, but the police did not allow them to do so. As the Hindus of Peshora pressed their demand, a lathi force of 15 constables under two Sub-Inspectors was drafted into Mafi in order to see that no trouble was caused. The Sub-Divisional Officer also proceeded to the village and found that the situation was peaceful. He left the lathi police force in the village till the afternoon of the 7th March and two constables were left to watch the situation till the 8th March.

'BONE IN A WELL' STORY.

At mid-day on the 8th March it was reported that a Muslim had polluted a village well by throwing into it the bone of a cow. This caused resentment among the Hindus. A small police force was immediately rushed to the village in a taxi to avert any possible danger to peace. The police officers found the situation calm, did not see any Hindu mob near the village, nor did they hear anything about the collection of any mob, and succeeded in restoring good neighbourly relations between the communities.

The allegations that a Hindu procession passed in front of the village mosque at the time of prayers, that a mob of 25 to 30 thousand Hindus armed with dangerous and deadly weapons had collected, that the Hindu mob had kept the Muslims 'besieged' for two days and that the Muslim well was polluted by the Hindus are untrue.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN CALCUTTA

Vice-Chancellor's Advice To Volunteers

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Addressing the volunteers of the Adult Literacy Campaign who were given a public send-off today, Khan Bahadur Azizul Huq, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, advised them that the agriculturist in the rural areas should be taught things connected with his art, the purchasing and marketing of commodities and the utility of co-operative societies as well as sanitation.

The campaign has been initiated by the university institute, and about five hundred volunteers have been enrolled to impart education to adults in their respective villages during their summer recess.

The Khan Bahadur said that it might not be possible at present for the Government to launch a planned system of primary education in the province, but that did not mean that the people should sit idle over such a problem. The volunteers could not possibly educate the masses in six weeks time, but he suggested that they could try to infuse in the students' under their charge the rudiments of general knowledge, which would be much helpful to them in the long run.—A. P.

HOW TO END SHIA SATYAGRAHA?

Sir Sultan Ahmed Sees U. P. Governor And Ministers

LUCKNOW, April 22.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council had an interview with H. E. Governor of the United Provinces last Sunday. He had further interviews with Hon. Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju, Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Hon. Hafiz Ibrahim to-day.

The interviews are stated to be in connection with Shia agitation over the right to recite the Tabarra publicly. It is understood that Sir Sultan Ahmed impressed on the Governor and the Ministry the urgency of finding a solution for the problem which, he felt, would involve serious repercussions in other provinces if not solved satisfactorily immediately.—United Press

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO DEPUTATIONISTS

LUCKNOW, April 22.

Syed Ali Zaheer, M.L.A. (U.P.) and son of Sir Wazir Hasan, is among 196 Shias arrested to-day in connection with the 'Tabarra' agitation.

Others include Prince Mohamad Mehdi Hasan and Prince Mohammad Aga Hasan, members of the ex-Royal family of Oudh, Muhamadasghar, a big landlord and a number of members of the Shia Political Conference.

In view of the gravity of the situation which has taken an All-India turn, the Government are trying to bring about a compromise between the sections of Muslims. The matter was discussed by the Cabinet.

Sir Sultan Ahmed has arrived from Patna in the same connection. To-day, a Sunni deputation told the Premier that public or private recitation of 'Tabarra' was a criminal offence, as upheld by law courts and if now that right was conceded to Shias, the Sunnis would contest the matter upto the Privy Council. They are stated to have warned the Government, not conceding this right would result in serious consequences. The Premier is reported to have urged the deputationists to settle the matter amicably.—A. P.

Health Conditions In Presidency

The health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week-ended April 15:—

Cholera:—The provincial cholera figures for the week were 28 attacks and 9 deaths against 27-8 reported in the previous week and 37-17 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Ahmednagar District (27 cases and 9 deaths against 25-7 reported during the previous week and 35-16 revised for that week) and Sholapur (1-0 against 2-1).

Plague:—Nine cases and 3 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 8-4 reported in the previous week and 8-5 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Dharwar District (5 cases against two cases only); Belgaum (3-2 against nil) and Satara (1-1 against 4-4).

Small-pox:—Small-pox figures, by districts for the week are:—East Khandesh 589-92; Nasik 95-18; West Khandesh 73-4; Satara 68-3; Kolaba 37-0; Surat 21-2; Thana 16-12; Ahmedabad 15-7; Ahmednagar 15-1; Sholapur 9-2; Poona 8-2; Ratnagiri 7-0; Kanara 4-0; Panch Mahals 3-0; Broach 1-0; and Bombay City 20-6. Total 581 attacks and 149 deaths against 557-84 reported in the previous week and 1.228 cases and 150 deaths revised for that week. Vaccination of children and revaccination of adults is being vigorously pushed on in the affected areas.

Cerebro-spinal Fever:—Seven cases and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Province during the week against 8-2 in the previous week. Bombay City had 7-3 and Ahmedabad town 0-1.

Eleven cases and 3 deaths from influenza were reported in the Province during the week against 2-1 in the previous week. Bombay City had 2-2. Belgaum 3-0 and Nasik had 4-1.

The touring medical officers on anti-malaria duty appointed in Kanara district visited 196 villages and treated 1,469 persons during the week. Of these 1,102 were treated for malaria.

PESHAWAR, April 22.—The eighteenth session of the All-India Audit and Accounts Offices Conference opened this afternoon at the Victoria Museum Hall under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Quayum, member of the Central Assembly. Delegates from various provinces were present.—United Press.

Bombay Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

NEAR MONTHS DECLINE BUT DISTANTS LOOK UP

McFadden Selling Out In Liverpool

Bombay, April 22

Bombay was a seller of May on the New York cotton Exchange on Friday where Commission Houses bought new crop months on the underpriced theory. It is reported that Senators will consult White House before voting additional Farm benefits.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened steady but declined on increased liquidation and local selling of May and other months. The Session thereafter became steady with large spot houses active buyers of July on Liverpool straddle reversing. The session closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted one point down at 7.80 which was the lowest level. Later there was increased buying and prices advanced to 7.87 which was the highest level. There was increased selling in May but distant deliveries were very steady. The market closed at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 8.87c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.62c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 4.41. There was trade calling and local covering of nears. Hedging of outsiders was also in evidence. It was reported that Mcfadden brokers were selling out. There was heavy speculative selling and American straddle selling presumably due to fears of export subsidies. There was little trade calling. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 4.99d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Giza futures declined 1 to 3 points and Uppers closed 2 to 3 points lower. The Alexandria cotton market was quietly steady. Sakels contracts closed at a rise of 11 points to a decline of 4 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 3 to 7 points.

COTTON BILLS.

"The home cotton trade generally opposes the scheme, believing that any subsidy should benefit domestic and not foreign consumers. A powerful Senate cotton bloc still opposes the Administration's export programme as failing to solve the cotton problem, especially as regards the elimination of future loans above the market price. The trade awaits the actual Senate vote on Senator George's resolution, which would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to avoid sales of cotton to foreign buyers below the cost to this Government. The first blow to the President's subsidy proposals occurred yesterday, when the House rejected an amendment to provide funds for this purpose in the Agricultural Appropriations Bill.

PARITY PAYMENTS.

Meanwhile the Smith Bill was delayed pending House action on the Appropriations Bill providing dol. 250,000,000 for farm parity payments, which would presumably have aided the financing of the Smith measure. The House, however, voted down this appropriation, thus further beclouding the Smith Bill's fate. Present strategy is to attempt to reinsert provision for funds in the Senate and then to obtain the House's agreement, but the outlook is so greatly confused that there is little disposition to predict the outcome. Some believe that the views of the Administration are so strongly opposed to the cotton bloc that there is little possibility that it will evolve a definite programme this session.

Growers are proceeding with their crop preparations, with the acreage uncertain pending news of Washington's plans. The probability is that growers will plant their full quota. Weather has mostly been favourable for planting. Good stands are reported in Southern Texas.

Domestic mills are deferring spot purchases pending Washington developments, as they are sufficiently well supplied for their nearby requirements. Plans are making progress to curtail April operations by 25 per cent. because of the satisfactory textile prices Export demand remains negligible."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (12-38 p.m.)	7.87+06
N Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	7.80—01
Liverpool July Highest	4.41+02
Liverpool July Lowest	4.35—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

"May liquidation continuing. Spot houses buying July. Fixing on buyers' call and closing straddle Liverpool some outside buying new crop months"

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Our information export subsidy only possible with consent Congress this means delay as strong opposition therefore no immediate release likely expect near here continue strong.

New York:—

Cotton legislative outlook still unsettled but we feel hopeful relatively free market.

Do not expect immediate loan release if market declines before notice day recommend buying near months due to spot situation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Notwithstanding very little offering spot market declined owing to McFadden realizing purchases.

Liverpool.—Heavy selling on fear of export bounty. McFadden brokers sold. Looks lower

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 22.

May	8.13
July	7.90
October	7.55
December	7.45
January	7.45
March	7.51
Middling Spot	8.83 Nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 22

May	8.29
July	8.02
October	7.63
Middling Spot	8.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.

April	4.63
May	4.63
June	4.49
July	4.39
August	4.32
September	4.25
October	4.23
November	4.21
December	4.23
January	4.24
February	4.26
March	4.28
April	4.29
Middling Spot	4.97
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
May	4.60
July	4.37

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 22.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 155/8 under scattered selling. New Broach A/**. was quoted at Rs. 152 Business was restricted and there was less disposition to operate.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point on parity with overnight New York quotations. The local market remained steady and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	155	10 0
Broach J/A 1939		155	8 0
Broach A/M 1940		151	10 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May 1939		143	4 0
Oomra July 1939		143	4 0
Oomra Jan 1940		137	4 0
F G. M. G.—			
Bengal May 1939		115	10 0
Bengal July 1939		116	0 0
Bengal Jan 1940		114	14 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	EG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	124	121	118	115	
Punjab	124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	126	123	120	117	
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142	
C P No. 1	166	163	160	157	
C P No. 2	157	154	151	148	
Broach No. 2		162	160	158	156
Punjab Ame		185	183	180	178
Surat		204	202	200	198
Rajpipla		201	199	197	195
Navsari		212	211	209	207

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 22.

Bengal Superfine	122/23
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F.G.	116/17
C. P. 1	158/61
C P. 2	150/51
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	141/45
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	144/45
Malkapur	139/41
Khandesh	123/33
Jalna/Sailu	137/39
Burwah/Sanavad	141/43
Khandwa	141/43
Mathia F G	113/18
Broach	160/61
Punjab 4 F	179/84
Punjab 289F	206/09
Sindh N.T.	191/98
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	196/98
Surat	200/04
Navsari	208/11
Western Farm	171/76

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,155	47,932
Central India	483 268,317	39,192
Barsi and Nagar	599 72,646	135,423
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,259	38,629
Berar	65 160,189	291,168
Central Provinces	93 34,778	63,247
Total Oomra s	1,240 518,294	615,591
Dholera	853 171,084	67,566
N W Provinces	2,401	2,754
Rajputana	208 56,617	14,420
Sind Punjab	248 302,284	483,709
Broach	3,065 353,129	164,990
Coompta and Dharwar	754 38,686	18,488
Westerns Northerns	624 31,031	12,778
Cocoanada	84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,563	1,678
American	2,957	155,978
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,676 228,525	318,007
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	41	1,171
Total	9,668 1,708,296	1,857,142
Arrived by road to 20th April 1939	302,055	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th April

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	455 224,432	203,564
Japan and China	2,746 731,661	472,879
Coast Ports	25,755	48,345
Up-country by Rail	190,472	263,209
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	42,422	16,315
Total	3,201 1,214,742	1,004,312

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 21-4-39	3616000	7476000
Receipts yesterday 21-4-39	7000	16000
Exports to date 21-4-39	3084000	5199000
Stock at Ports 21-4-39	2177000	2824000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-4-39	2828000	2318000
Stock at Liverpool 21-4-39	921000	1239000
Visible Supply 21-4-39	5885000	6882000
Quantity in sight 21-4-39	8531000	12975000
Quantity out of sight 21-4-39	8281000	8974000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 39 1/2; Liverpool May Rs. 43 3/4

Br J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 34 1/2; Liverpool July Rs. 34.

New York Liverpool: May 78; July 65; Oct. 75; Dec. 84; Jan. 86.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 22

Wheat	1,335 cwts.
Linseed	8,771 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	46 cwts.
Gingellyseed	176 cwts.
Poppyseed	23 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,749 cwts.
Castorseed	1,732 cwts.
Rice	54,936 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,942 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,768 cwts.
Gram	3,268 cwts.
Joowar	2,172 cwts.
Bajree	1,043 cwts.
Indian sugar	224 cwts.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 22.

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up at 176.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68. London spot silver prices declined 1/16d to 20d and forward quotation was also reduced 1/16 to 19 7/8d. There was small speculative demand against general selling. Later there was Indian reselling which was absorbed by American trade at fixed prices. The market closed quiet but steady with buyers satisfied. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52-6-9. In the local market, there was restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	1	6
Jeth delivery	37	0	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	3	0
SILVER			
Ready	52	12	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	10	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	6	0
Jeth delivery	52	9	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 22.

Spot	20
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 22.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7.8.6-1/2

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay shipped only one consignment of gold valued at Rs. 8,28,763 for London on Saturday. There was no other shipment of gold from Bombay to foreign countries during the week. The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,20,86,13,222.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 22.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, April 21.

Copper	£42 0 0
Tin	£218 0 0
Lead	£14 13 9
Spelter	£13 12 6

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 22

Slightly warmer, heavy rains in lower border of Texas Gulf Coast. Forecast: Entire Belt generally fair but [illegible]

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 21

May	£10 8 9
June	£10 11 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 22.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	26	7	0
Highest	26	7	0
Lowest	26	6	0
Closing	26	6	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	9	6
Highest	27	12	9
Lowest	27	9	3
Closing	27	12	9
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	25	2	6
Highest	25	3	9
Lowest	25	1	6
Closing	25	3	3
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	27	12	0
Highest	27	11	0
Lowest	27	12	0
Closing	27	11	0
Groundnuts Sept.—			
Opening	28	10	6
Highest	28	14	3
Lowest	28	10	6
Closing	28	14	3
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	25	12	6
Highest	25	14	0
Lowest	25	11	9
Closing	25	13	6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 21

May	53 1/8d.
May	50 5/8d. New
July	52 1/4d.
October	54 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 21

May	dol 0.69 1/8
July	dol 0.67 7/8
September	dol 0.68 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, April 21

July	2.01
September	2.05
November	2.09
January	2.02

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 22

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 14 0
Shipment April May	6 9 6
Shipment June	6 7 6
Shipment July	6 6 6
Shipment August	6 5 6
Shipment September	6 2 6
Java Spot	F 6.65

LONDON SUGAR

London April 21.

May	7s 2 1/2d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 22.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	96/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	98/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/6
3 per cent 1963/85	96/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	101/8
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	106/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	108/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	114/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	112/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 22.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 1/2

Bank's buying D D 283 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 11/16 22nd instant.

Shanghai/London 0/8 1/4 22nd instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 22nd instant.

Java/London 8.79 3/8 22nd instant.

New York/London 4.68.00 21st instant.

London/New York 4.68.01 21st instant.

London/Paris 176.75 21st instant.

London/Italy 89.00 21st instant.

London/Belgium 27.85 21st instant.

London/Switzerland 20.86 3/4 21st instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 1/2 21st instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 21st instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.81 5/8 21st instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 20th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 21st instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 20th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 21st instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 20th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 21st instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 21st instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 9/16 per cent 20th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 3/8 per cent 21st instant.

London Discounts 6 months 2 1/2 per cent 20th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 21st instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 21.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97
4 per cent 1948/53	101
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	107 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	93
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	93 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan	103 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	33/9

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 22

On the Money Market, some scarcity of funds available for overnight loans was noticeable during most of the week but latterly, supplies were more plentiful, with the international tension less acute and an increasing application for treasury bills discount rates are now receding from the recent high levels. The average allotment rate of this week's treasuries was a shade over 1 5/16 per cent compared with 1 9/16 a week ago. Among commodities, Jute was very firm in response to continued strength of Calcutta advance restricting business.

Wall Street closed steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, April 20.

	This week. £
Total bullions	227,200,000
Public deposits	22,100,000
(A) Other deposits	96,500,000
Government securities	102,000,000
(B) Other securities	31,000,000
Notes and coin	42,200,000
Notes in circulation	485,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	26.78 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include	96,500,000
(B) Other securities include	6,700,000
Total deposits	118,600,000
Total securities	133,000,000

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 21st April 1939, amounted to £150,000.

Quiet Tone In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS MEET SCATTERED SELLING

Cotton Textile Shares Steady

BOMBAY: April 22.

Speculative activity is at a low level in all local markets and the Share Bazar is the last one to join. Bullion Market was the first to be lifeless which was joined by the Cotton and now Share Market is also falling in the line.

There is no direct reason for narrow markets and less speculative activity. Numerous causes conspired together to attain the present situation. In Bombay we have several records of dull and lifeless markets and while we believe that the present state will not last long, but at the moment there exist several factors of an uncertain character naturally speculators do not like to involve themselves and outsiders after their repeated experience will not associate until prices show substantial movements.

Yesterday the Wall-Street's progress was made in an ambling gait over a narrow uneven course with changes so small as to be almost meaningless in view of the fact that turnover was for nearly a year.

U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 3/8 to 47-3/8 and Anaconda Coppers lost dol. 1/4 at 22-7/8, while General Motors gained dol. 1/4 to 41-1/2.

American markets are much under the influence of political developments in Europe, but our market is puzzled between bullish and bearish factors. Professional Operators are not inclined to assume risks pending further developments.

Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range again today. At the opening Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,185 and after improving to Rs. 1,190 declined to Rs. 1,170 and finally closed at Rs. 1,173-12. Cotton Mill shares were steady with a limited business.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY April 22

100	Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100	BOM. DYEING	755 0
100	CENTURY	204 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	203 8
100	COLABA	104 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	Davia	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3
100	Finlay	XD 91 0
100	GOKAK	123 8
1.000	Hindustan	1.705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	98 0
100	KOHINOOR	212 0
250	Laxmi	460 0
250	Madras United	30 0
100	MORARJI	115 0
250	Model	39 8
50	MYSORE	82 8
200	NEW GREAT	182 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	211 4
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1.000	Sholapur	3.200 0
50	SIMPLEX	66 8
100	SVADESHI	202 0
100	SWAN	XD 85 0
500	Vishnu	1050 0
1.000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	108 12
25-50	Central	31 14
500	Imperial	1501 4
125-500	Imp. Conty	364 8
50-100	India	136 8
100	Reserve Bank	109 4
5	Union	5-14-0
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	118 4
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	635 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	33 8
200	Oriental	4225 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	137 8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1360 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	Bombay Tram	126 12
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 6
100	Karachi	186 4
100	Poona	167 8
100	Surat	146 4
100	TATA HYDRO	144 8
1000	TATA POWERS	1.215 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	958 12
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	750 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5 9
2sh.	Indian Copper	1-15-6
10	Indian Iron & Steel	23 2
10	Shivrajpur	32 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,173 12
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	318 8
10	Air Services	7 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	793 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	210 0
125	B. BURMA	425 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	147 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 2
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	98 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 8
100	I. Radio Defd..	301 4
100	I. Radio Ord.	307 8
100	Port Canning	68 8
30	Premier Con.	59 8
10	Scindia	16 12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	35 12
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1417 8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T. F.)	75 8
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	565 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 1st	104 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	96 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro.	144 1
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1515 0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	205 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel second	154 4
	p.c Visnnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 4

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 22.

Bombay Dyeing (757/8) 757 755

Century (206) 207 205 204/8

Central India (204/8) 205 203/8

Kohinoor (212/8) 212 214 212

New Great (183/12) 184/8 183 182

Simplex (66/12) 66/8

Swadeshi (202) 203 202

Associated Cement (118/8) 118/8 118/12 118 118/4

Andhra (1360) 1360

Tram. Ord. (126/12) 126/12

Tata Hydro (144/8) 144/8

Tata Power (1217/8) 1217 121b

T. Steel Dfd. (1177/8) 1185 1190 1176 1172 1175 1173/12

T. Steel Ord. (256/8) 258 257 255 256

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (154) 154/*

Bellapur (173) 173

B. Steam (210/8) 210

B. Burma (427/8) 429 427 427 425/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
American Power and Light Common	4
American Power and Light dol 5 Pfd.	34
Electric Bond Common	8 1/8
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	55
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	7
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	57
American Tel. and Tel.	156
Sun Life of Canada	395
Western Unior Telg.	18 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	31
New York Central	13 7/8
Union Pacific	88
Texas Corporation	38
Amrex Corporation	21 3/4
Union Carbrn and Carbide	73 5/8
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
3 1/4 per cent Amr. and Tel. Deb. 1961	108
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	57
United States Steel	47 3/8
United States Steel Pfd.	110 1/2
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 7/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	45 3/4
General Motors	41 1/2
General Electric	34 5/8
Lockheed	25
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	33
Socony	11 7/8
Chase National Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/4
4 p.c Delaware and Hudson 1943	57
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	86

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

Taxable		Running Yield
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	96-10	2.405
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	93- 0	3.177
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	98-12	2.565
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	101- 4	2.503
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	96- 6	2.626
3-1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	101- 6	2.914
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	106-10	3.166
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	108-14	3.100
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	114- 4	3.324
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	100- 4	4.207
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	104- 0	4.057
Taxfrees		
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	112- 6	4.454
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mys	111- 8	3.587
5 p.c. 1055 Mys	124- 0	4.032

Alexandria Cotton

Liverpool, April 21.

SAKELS—	
May	11.37+ 2.
July	11.51+11.
November	11.82— 4.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.35+ 6.
June	9.42+ 7.
August	9.47+ 5.
October	9.34+ 5.
December	9.34+ 3
February	9.39.
GIZA—	
May	11.16+10.
July	11.29+10.
November	11.38+ 7.
January	11.43+ 1.

4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961 86

Turnover 390,000 shares. Dull and steady market.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 21.

Broach A/M. op 154 1/2; highest 155 1/2; lowest 154 1/2; closing 155.

Broach J/A op 154 1/4; highest 155 1/4; lowest 154 1/4; closing 154 7/8

New Broach A/M 1940 op 151 5/8; highest 151 7/8; lowest 151; closing 151 1/8

Oomra May op 142 1/4; highest 142 3/4; lowest 142 1/4; closing 142 3/8

Oomra July op 142 1/2; highest 143; lowest 142 3/8; closing 142 3/8

Oomra D/J op 137 1/2; highest 137 3/4; lowest 137; closing 137.

Bengal May op 155 1/4; highest 115 3/4; lowest 115 1/4; closing 115 3/4

Bengal July op 115 1/2; highest 116; lowest 115 1/2; closing 116.

Benga' D/J op 115 1/2; highest 115 3/4; lowest 115; closing 115

Night session: Broach J/A op 155 1/8; highest 157 1/8; lowest 155 1/8; closing 156. Broach A/M 1940 closed 151 1/2.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 21.

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.60—1.
May	5.39—3.
July	6.48—3.
October	6.57—3.
November	6.57—3.
January	6.61—3.
March	6.64—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.65—0.
May	5.45—2.
July	5.48—2.
October	5.51—3.
November	5.49—3.
January	5.51—3.
March	5.53—3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 22.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.01
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67-1/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.70-3/16
Amsterdam	8.81-9/16
Brussels	27.85-1/2
Milan	89.00
Berne	20.86-3/4

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 22.

Linseed La Plata	11.3.9 Apl. sellers
Linseed Calcutta	12-7.6 Apl. sellers
Linseed Bombay	12.13.9 Apl. sellers
Rapseed Toria	11.10.0 Apl/May sellers
Castorseeds Bombay	10.5.0 Apl/May sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 22.

Rozario Santa Fe	
Barletta Russo	
South Australian	Unquoted

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 22.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23/9 May paid sellers

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 23/9 July/Aug. sellers

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 22.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, April 22.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unchanged

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Regd. No. B 1065

12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939

Bhopatkar Decides To Offer Satyagraha

Appeals To Nizam To Recognise Signs Of Times And Make The Administration Popular

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, who started from Poona this morning with a batch of 250 volunteers to offer Satyagraha at Aurangabad arrived at Dadar Station this afternoon, and was accorded a rousing reception by over 700 citizens and was garlanded by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The satyagrahis were taken in a procession to Chabildas High School where they will stop till to-night when they will leave for Nasik. After stopping for 18 hours there, the batch will proceed to Aurangabad 'via' Manmad.

Mr. Bhopatkar will offer Satyagraha on April 25.

"NIZAM'S ADMINISTRATION SHOULD WELCOME CIVIL RESISTANCE"

Bhopatkar Explains His Point Of View

Mr. Bhopatkar in a statement said:—

"The Hindu Mahasabha has nothing but feelings of respect for H. E. H. the Nizam and his Royal Family. It is not opposed to Mahomedan religion or Society. It has started the civil resistance movement with a view to bring pointedly to the notice of the Nizam's Government certain defects and deficiencies and differential treatment that is accorded to the Hindus, particularly, in the field of religion and religious practices. The larger question of the civic rights of all the subject peoples of the Nizam's Dominion is there and it will be the duty of the Nizam's Government to solve it in a joint and equitable manner.

QUESTION OF SERVICES

"For instance, the distribution of responsible posts in the administration is most unjust in that it is not in proportion to the Hindu population there. In particular, the key posts in the administration are held by persons who seem to be imbued with what is called the Aligarh spirit. From what information I have gathered in that behalf, I feel no hesitation in saying that this spirit has increasingly affected the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans and even some of the "Moolki" Mahomedans discountenance this spirit. On the whole, the administration seems to be highly coloured by religious persuasion and Mahomedan religion seems to be encouraged from all points of view resulting in great injustice being done to the Hindu population.

LANGUAGE QUESTION

"The second feature of the administration is the spread of the Urdu language in all the departments of the administration as also in educational institutions to the prejudice of the three great Indian languages of the populace namely, Marathi, Kannada and Telugu. Barring a handful of the Mahomedans residing in the urban areas, Urdu is not the mother tongue of the vast majority of the Mahomedans there. What is more, deliberate attempts seem to be made to make Urdu highly Arabicised and Persianised.

WHAT LIES BEHIND?

"It is not possible for me to state the objects which underlie this policy of the Nizam's Government namely, of foisting a foreign tongue upon the subject peoples and making it practically compulsory for them. This has resulted in making the education of the masses almost stagnant in spite of the fact that the Nizam's Government have been spending vast amounts over the educational department.

THEY SHOULD WELCOME SATYAGRAHA

"Personally I feel that the State authorities, instead of looking upon the civil resistance movement as something against the Nizam's Government, should welcome it inasmuch as it is bringing some defects of the administration very pointedly and prominently to their notice so that they may know the respects in which the administration needs reform and adjustment of claims.

HYDERABAD AND FEDERATION

"Federation is almost upon us all and I expect the Nizam's Government to play a large part not only in so far as its inauguration is concerned but also so far as its running goes. It should therefore be up to the Nizam's Government to be well fitted to play the part which it will be called upon to play. It should also be up to that Government to recognise the signs of the times and to bring itself in a line with civilised administrations.

"A SUPPRESSED COMMUNITY"

"My knowledge of the Nizam's Dominion emboldens me to say that the Hindus constitute, as it were, a suppressed community. It was with a view to bring all this to the notice of the Nizam's Government that the Hindu Mahasabha and the Aryan League resolved upon starting the civil resistance movement. I may state that all the civil resisters, whether offering resistance under the Mahasabha or the Aryan League flag, are wedded absolutely to the policy of non-violence and I personally feel it to be the duty of the State authorities to afford them every possible protection against any personal aggression or violence.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AS IN 1930

"In fact, the civil resistance movement is being conducted on exactly the same lines on which the civil disobedience movement was being conducted in 1930. And I think that it will not be too much for me to expect the same courteous treatment being accorded to the civil resisters in the Nizam's Dominions. They go there to record their protest and not to create any disturbance of public peace and tranquillity. They willingly court arrest and imprisonment. In such a state of affairs, to my mind, they deserve a just and proper treatment at the hands of the administration."

BHOPATKAR BATCH FOR AURANGABAD

POONA, April 22.

"The aim of the Hyderabad satyagraha movement is neither to overthrow the Nizam nor his Government but its aim is to bring to his notice the necessity of marching with the times and give his subjects equal rights and reform the administration"

Thus observed Mr. L. B. Bopatkar, while speaking at a mammoth meeting held at Shanwarwada maidan this evening. The meeting was held to bid adieu to Mr. Bhopatkar and was presided over by Mr. B. G. Khaparde, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces.

Mr. Bhopatkar was flooded with garlands and presented with big purses. The meeting was addressed among others by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. S. L. Karandikar, M.L.A. Mr. Bhopatkar accompanied by 250 volunteers leaves by special train for Bombay at 10 to-morrow morning 'en route' to Aurangabad where the batch will offer satyagraha on the evening of April 25 or the morning of April 26.—United Press.

Send-Off To Bhopatkar At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, April 23.

A crowd of about 500 people was present at the Kalyan Station this afternoon to give a hearty send off to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and a batch of 250 satyagrahis who halted here while proceeding to Bombay.

Mr. Bhopatkar who along with his volunteers is travelling by a special train, was garlanded by the local branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

It is understood the special train will reach Aurangabad by Wednesday after halting at Nasik, Manmad and other places.

SAVARKAR'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NIZAM'S POLICE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has addressed a communication to the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister, Nizam's State, in the course of which he complains that the State police, in complicity with Muslim mobs, have been assaulting the Mahasabha and Arya Samaj Hindu volunteers who offer "peaceful civil resistance to the anti-Hindu bans in the State."

"So long as the civil resisters are dealt with lawfully," says Mr. Savarkar, "no complaint on that score can arise as they are prepared to face it all. But setting aside even the rigid laws of the Nizam's State when armed Muslims mobs and the police are allowed to take the law into their own hands and have resort to severe attacks on peaceful and unarmed civil resisters who offer no physical resistance whatsoever, and when these Muslim mob and police are not brought to book by any higher State authorities, I feel it my duty to warn the Nizam's Government of the serious consequences that outrages are bound to bring in their trail."

Concluding Mr. Savarkar appeals to the Prime Minister to take a serious notice of the situation and punish the miscreants.—United Press.

Dhurendra Shastri And 500 Others Arrested

GULBARGA, April 23.

Rajguru Dhurendra Shastri, fourth dictator and 530 Satyagrahis, who arrived by a special train this afternoon, were arrested by the police and taken to custody.

After alighting from the train, the Satyagrahis led by the dictator entered the State limits, when a police party headed by Sardar Fazal Ahmed, District Superintendent of police, but the Satyagrahis under arrest.

Rajguru Dhurendra informed a deputation, which waited on him shortly after his arrival, that the Aryan League were always prepared for an honourable settlement of the dispute, but deplored that they had to resort to Satyagraha after all other methods had failed.—United Press.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York surrounded by Sokols in National costumes addressing Anti-Nazi demonstrators.

RAMDURG DISTURBANCES

Demand For Inquiry By State Conference

BAGALKOT, (By Mail)

A number of resolutions were passed at the Ramdurg State Conference held here to discuss the situation in Ramdurg after the recent disturbances.

By a resolution the conference urged the Raja Saheb of Ramdurg to appoint an impartial tribunal, enjoying complete confidence of the State, subjects, within three weeks to inquire into the causes of the disturbances failing which the conference requested the Viceroy to do the same.

By another resolution the conference appealed to the public of Karnatak to help the poor and destitute coming from the Ramdurg State with fund.

The Conference deplored the arrest of Mr. Munawalli, President of the Ramdurg Praja Sangh, and of Mr. Kubergowda Patil in British territoy without the necessary permission of the Bombay Government. It appealed to the Prime Minister to the Bombay Government to take proper steps in this direction.

Paper dealing with the recent disturbances which were sent to Mahatma Gandhi, Rashtrapati Subhas Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Viceroy were read at the Conference.—United Press.

106 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

SHOLAPUR, April 23.

News has been received here that 106 "satyagrahis" under the leadership of Dr. Girdharilal have been arrested at Osmanabad.

Ninety-six "satyagrahis," who were released at Tuljapur, declined the offer and courted arrest again.—United Press.

ARYA SAMAJISTS' PROCESSIONS

Ahmedabad Muslims Protest

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The following resolutions were passed at the public meeting of the Mussalmans of the Ahmedabad held on Thursday at Shaukat Maidan under the Presidentship of Dr. Jalauddin K. Kadri:—

"This meeting deprecates the mischievous move which is intended to rouse communal hatred under the pretext of going to Hyderabad to offer Satyagraha by the Arya Samajists taking out processions, shouting slogans creating hatred and holding meetings creating communal tensions at each and every place they halt "en route" to Hyderabad and protests against the granting of permits to take out such processions and not stopping them from shouting anti-Islamic slogans and not stopping them from taking out procession on the route not specified in the permit. Therefore, this meeting urges the Bombay Government and local authorities in the interest of peace and harmonious relations between the two communities not to grant henceforth such permits to other intended Arya Samajist processionists, and to take strong action against the person or persons responsible for taking out the procession on 17-4-39 and for shouting anti-Islamic slogans creating communal hatred and for taking out the procession on the route not specified in the permit, that is, Pankore Naka to Wadi (Dariapur)."

"This meeting expresses its sense of resentment against the untrue and misleading report that appeared in 'Sandesh' and 'Gujarat Samachar' relating to the incident that took place on the night of 17-4-39, and in not publishing the fact that several Mussalmans were injured out of whom one is lying in the hospital and warns them that if these papers henceforth do not change their anti-Muslim policy then complete boycott of these papers and of the cinemas owned by the owner of 'Sandesh' paper will have to be proclaimed."

RAJKOT COMMITTEE

"This meeting strongly condemns and repudiates the claims of seven Hindu persons recommended by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to the Reform Committee to work on behalf of the people of Rajkot inasmuch as the nominees of State Muslim Council were deliberately excluded from that Committee despite the assurance given by Mahatma Gandhi.

This meeting welcomes as the determination of the Rajkot State Muslim Council to put up fight in defence of their rights and assures them fullest support in view of the recent announcement of our revered leader Mr. M. A. Jinnah."

The meeting also pasesd a resolution mourning the death of Maulana Mahomed Irfan.

SATYAGRAHIS BELABOURED

HYDERABAD (Dn.) April, 22

The second batch of five Aryasamaj 'satyagrahis' who tried to court arrest this afternoon in the Sultan Shahi locality were set upon by Muslims and belaboured.

One of the satyagrahis received head injuries and was later arrested.

The alleged cause of the assaults was that the satyagrahis raised anti-Nizam slogans.

The police also took into custody some of the alleged assailants.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI AND CONGRESSMEN

Move To Achieve Unity Among Rank And File

PESHAWAR, April 22.

The Frontier Provincial Congress Committee which is scheduled to meet this afternoon abruptly adjourned after a short duration, when all the members present and numbering about 40 left for Utmanzai to consult Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on various important matters some of which related to internal differences of the members.

It is understood that at to-day's meeting a letter was received from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan urging the members to achieve complete unity in the Congress ranks and compose their differences.—United Press.

THOSE "FRONTIER MARTYRS"!

PESHAWAR, April 22.

At 4-30 this afternoon Peshawar witnessed a solemn ceremony when a tablet to commemorate the memory of those several hundred Frontier men who died in the Kissakhani Firing on April 23, 1930, was placed at the heart of the Kissakhani Bazaar, the scene of the tragedy, by office-bearers of the City and District Congress Committees.

On the tablet was inscribed "To the memory of those martyrs who fell at Kissakhani on April 23, 1930."—United Press,

EIGHT INJURED IN SHOLAPUR CLASH

Rival Processionists Indulge In Stone-Throwing

SHOLAPUR, April 23.

Eight persons were injured, and three othere were taken to custody by the police in a clash occurred here yesterday when a procession was taken out by the followers of Dr. Ambedkar to celebrate his birthday.

Three other processions were taken out by the Aryan League to give send-off to "satyagrahis" proceeding to Gulbarga, by Marathas in celebration of Shivaji's birthday, and by Muslims on behalf of the Muslim League respectively.

Counter-slogans shouted by Caste Hindus when the Ambedkarites' procession was passing through the Hindu locality stated to be the cause of the clash. The rival parties indulged in stone-throwing. The police arrived on the scene and restored order.—United Press.

SATYAGRAHIS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

SHOLAPUR, April 22.

Rajguru Pandit Dhurendra Shastri, the Fourth Dictator of the Hyderabad Satyagraha left with 532 satyagrahis at 12 noon to offer satyagraha. The procession passed peacefully through the crowded streets and they were given a hearty send-off at the station.

Nearly five hundred satyagrahis are reported to be offering satyagraha at other centres to-day. The report of the death of a satyagrahi in Tuljapur is stated to be unfounded.

Meanwhile the third Tuljapur jatha of satyagrahis was arrested to-day morning on the State boundary. They are alleged to have been assaulted by Muslims.

Ten Arya Satyagrahis are on hunger-strike in the Bir Jail for maltreatment and torture by the jail authorities.—United Press.

Five Deaths Due To Sunstroke

ASANSOL, April 22.

Two more persons are reported to have died of sunstroke in Asansol Sub-Division, which is experiencing extreme heat for the last few days bringing the total number of deaths due to sunstroke to five.—A.P.

CHARLIE CHAN

BLACKOUT

AFTER MRS. HARRINGTON'S DINNER THE GUESTS ASSEMBLE IN A SMALL SALON...
POOR LEE! IT'S TOO BAD THE ROUGH WEATHER MADE HIM ILL!
WHEN LAST SAW NUMBER ONE SON HE WAS COLOR OF FISH AND HAD EXPRESSION JUST AS SAD!
THERE'S SOMEONE AT THE DOOR!
RADIO MESSAGE FOR INSPECTOR CHAN!
AH! MANY THANKS!
YOU WILL EXCUSE ME WHILE I READ MESSAGE?
SOMETHING'S HAPPENED TO THE LIGHTS!
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